

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.E. LI HUNG-CHANG arrived at Tientsin in the steamship *Hatan*, at noon, on the 9th inst.

It is rumoured that the French intend bombarding the capital of Annam shortly unless an indemnity for the death of Captain Rivière is paid.

The Chinese gun vessel *Man Nien Ching*, with Commodore Sun on board, arrived in Amoy from Foochow en route to Changchow on the 9th inst.

CHOLERA has, according to the *Commerz*, made its appearance in the southern provinces of Luzon, both Vicos Norte and Sud are now declared infested with the epidemic.

We read in a Japanese paper that General Wu, the commander of the Chinese soldiers at Seoul, has been ordered back to China. This is said to be owing to the disturbed relations with France.

The employees of the Hongkong-Canton Wa Hop Telegraph Company have had a busy time since the line was thrown up to the public. The traffic has been almost continuous. The promoters of the enterprise have every reason to anticipate a great success.

FROM a special telegram in this morning's (17th inst.) *Daily Press* we note that the telegraph line connecting Bangkok with Saigon was formally opened for traffic yesterday, the 16th inst. The Indian line is also stated to be rapidly approaching completion.

We observe from the *Amoy Gazette* that on the evening of the 10th inst. the brethren of the Ionic Lodge entertained Mr. Bro. Bain at a farewell dinner, and presented him with a Past Master's Jewel and an address. There was a large gathering of the brethren, who enthusiastically wished Brother Bain happiness and prosperity in his new field of labour.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper says that if the Emperor of China would like to have all his subjects in San Francisco go home to help fight the French in Tonkin, we will consent to their sacrifice on the altar of Mars with the same cheerfulness that Artemus Ward displayed in sending his wife's relatives to the front to put down the Rebellion.

We (*Japan Gazette*) understand that the departure of Sir Harry Parkes will not be delayed longer than the convenience of the minister requires. Important events are passing in China, and the friendly and indeed cordial relations between that country and Great Britain will ensure for Sir Harry Parkes a hearty welcome at the hands of the Chinese Government.

At the meeting in the City Hall on Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst., Mr. J. M. Price, who has hitherto been considered to know everything, modestly confessed that he could not boast of having had much personal experience in monumental works of art in bronze. It is noteworthy that the honourable gentleman said nothing about his acquaintance with monumental works of art in brass.

THE *Nagasaki Express* of the 7th inst. says:—We regret to learn that the latest news from the scene of the wreck of the *Mitsu Bishi* Co.'s mail steamship *Sunida Maru* is to the effect that she has become a total wreck, and that, nothing now remains but to break her up where she lies. As was anticipated in our last issue, she floated once, but sank again, and on Tuesday a gale of considerable force was experienced, with disastrous results.

MR. J. A. CAMERON, the special correspondent of the *London Standard*, who has been staying in Hongkong for the past few weeks, left for Haiphong this morning, the 17th inst., by the steamship *Saltee*. Mr. Cameron does not anticipate any events of importance at present, and has merely given down "expecting." He expects to return by an early steamer, but under orders to proceed direct home, will shortly leave for London. Unless the difficulty between France and China has been satisfactorily adjusted before the autumn, Mr. Cameron will probably return to the Far East next October.

EUROPEAN engineers have yet something to learn if the following story, which appears in a Japanese paper is a true bill. "Five knots an hour was the average rate of speed attained by the *Nagasaki Maru* in Captain Shiroto and Mr. Machida, the Chief Engineer of the vessel, designed some improvements in the machinery, and when these were carried into effect at the Higo Engineering Works they proved so successful that the *Nagasaki Maru* went twice as fast as before, although the consumption of coal was much decreased. The foreign employees at the Works expressed great admiration for the alterations."

A RUMOUR is current to the effect that France having arranged a secret alliance with the Burmese court and the knowledge of the same having made its way into British and German diplomatic circles, the two latter powers have assured the Chinese of their sympathy, and that if necessary armed assistance will be granted her. But it is the express wish of both Great Britain and Germany that China, shall herself oppose, effectually if possible, the intended protectorate of France over Annam, meanwhile Germany and England will assist China with arms, ammunition, and sound advice. We give this report with a good deal of reserve, as we consider its accuracy extremely doubtful.

We regret to hear from Macao that three Chinese passage boats from Sea-ki (Heang-shan) were capsized in the gale the other day on their way to the Portuguese colony, with the loss of about two hundred lives. It appears that the boats were at anchor, the captains fearing that bad weather was impending; but owing to the persuasions of a passenger of one of the junks, who had lately come from San Francisco, and who assured the captain that there was no danger of a typhoon, the anchor was weighed, and a start made for Macao, the other junks immediately afterward following suit. About fourteen miles from Macao they encountered the fury of the gale, and the three vessels capsized. Seven bodies were brought into Macao yesterday, the 15th inst.

FROM an advertisement in another column it will be noted that Professor Haaslmayer, the world renowned magician, has decided to retire from the profession at the end of the present year, and now offers for sale the whole of the extensive apparatus, including many wonders invented by himself, through the aid of which he has electrified audiences in the four quarters of the globe. To any gentleman who feels disposed to invest in this favorable opportunity of making a fortune in a few years, the Professor will give practical tuition in the mysteries of the business, guaranteeing that at the end of six months his pupil will be able to hold his own with any prestidigitator or professor of magic now before the public. Full particulars as to the terms on which this lucrative business will be disposed of can be obtained from Herr Haaslmayer, whose address is filed at this office. Herr Haaslmayer will give the first of his short series of farewell performances at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-night, where his marvels will no doubt attract a large audience.

We regret to observe from our Yokohama exchange that cholera has made its appearance in Japan, with fatal results.

As we stated some time ago a couple of Japanese men-of-war will proceed to Annam to watch the course of events, should war ensue between France and China.

The Hon. John Russell Young, United States Minister to China, left Shanghai for the north by the steamship *Haiting* on the morning of the 6th inst.

The following appointments are gazetted, under the provisions of Ordinance 7 of 1883:—Mr. Hugh McCallum to be sanitary inspector; Mr. Joseph Germain, to be senior inspector of nuisances; and Messrs. James Clewley and Joseph R. Gribble to be inspectors of nuisances.

The *Foochow Herald* regrets to hear that there is every probability of a famine arising in the Northern districts; the rice and potato crops of Ou Han and Ching completely perished during a long drought. These localities being very far inland, irrigation is impossible.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Japanese paper in Korea says that communication between Jinsen and Seoul is impeded by the recent regulations, making liable to a fine Japanese who venture out of treaty limits. Next September passports will be easily obtainable, and then the inconvenience will cease.

We read that vaccination has been introduced among the Koreans, but so many rumours have been circulated discrediting the operation, that the Governor General of Jemdo has found it expedient to issue a notification advising the people to take advantage of this valuable protection against the scourge of small pox.

SAYS the *Japan Mail*:—Our readers will be glad to learn that the illness of His Excellency Iwakura has taken a favorable turn. His recovery is now spoken of as certain, and it is stated that a telegram has been received in Tokyo announcing his departure from Kyoto on the 15th inst. in company with His Excellency Inouye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Kagawa, Vice Minister of the Imperial Household. His Excellency Inouye's protracted stay in the Western Capital is doubtless to be attributed to his colleague's illness.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Nanking that the French troops there are bombarded and attacked by the enemy almost every night. Their lives are most trying owing to these incessant harassing attacks. Dysentery unfortunately prevails to a great extent amongst the soldiers, principally owing to their drinking the river water, which is very muddy and impure. No other water can be obtained without sending to Elephant Mountain, a distance of 15 hours by steam launch. When our correspondent wrote reinforcements were daily expected.

A CANTON correspondent informs us that the interior of the Kwang Tung province is in a state of turmoil and uproar, owing to the arrest by the officers of the Viceroy of between some thirty and forty members of a prohibited secret society which is spread all over China, viz. the *Pih Lin Kuo*, or White Lily Order. It appears that news of the threatened outbreak at Wuchang had been communicated to a number of the Literati at a village called Wang Hoi, about 260 li from Canton, who were in league with the society in the North, and knowing their projected movements, wished to act in concert with their confederates in Northern China. The mandarins got wind of the matter and arrested some eighty or ninety suspected persons, more than half of whom were shortly afterwards released. The remainder, according to latest accounts, are still in duress, pending the investigation before the Viceroy, and His Excellency's decision as to what shall be done with the offenders.

A PROJECT is on foot to perpetuate the memory of Sir Arthur Kennedy, lately deceased, who was once Governor of Hongkong, by the erection of a public statue or other suitable memorial in this colony. The notion is a praiseworthy one, and we wish the movement every success. Has it never struck any of our leaders of public opinion and leading citizens that it would be a graceful act on the part of the community to recognise in some way or other the sterling abilities and eminent public services of the late Sir John Smale? It is positively certain that the late Chief Justice was the most eminent servant of the Government that has yet set foot in this island, and his services in the interests of the public and in the cause of humanity and civilisation stand with a parallel in the modern history of the Far East. Truly enough such a man has an undying fame in the glory of his actions; still Hongkong has certainly been shabby over the memory of the kindly hearted Chief Justice whose associations with Hongkong form one of the brightest pages in its history.

THE following appears in the *Japan Gazette*, under the heading "Occasional Notes":—"It can truly be said that Korea is no longer any claim to the title of a 'closed' country. The government of Korea have now made treaties with several of the powers; and in order to place herself on a good commercial footing has organized a maritime customs service which like its sister service in China is to be under the direct management of foreigners. If the employment of foreigners in the Korean customs service is attended with anything like the success which has marked the career of China's maritime customs service (and we have no reason for doubt on this point) then Korea will be able to vie with her Chinese and European neighbours in regard to commercial intercourse with European nations. Mr. E. G. von Mollendorff has it now transpires, made suitable arrangements for the employment of Europeans in His Majesty's customs service in the face of great difficulties, and about twenty gentlemen forming the first of the staff were landed at Jenchuan (the port of Seoul, the capital) a few days ago. A few others are, we understand, engaged to go over shortly, and within twelve months from now it is anticipated that in Korean ports may be found steamers and sailing vessels of all nationalities loading and discharging valuable freights, to say nothing of passengers. It is a remarkable fact that the overtures of Messrs. Tong King Sing and Tong Mow Chee, of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, to make some considerable loans to the Korean Government have been studiously rejected; perhaps the wisdom of such refusals will before long be apparent. One thing seems probable, and it is this, that as Korea has a customs service worked by Europeans and has made reasonable treaties with influential powers, she will not long require to be under the wing of China; she will find other nations besides China ready to lend her any pecuniary assistance she may require, and on reasonable terms. Money is considered to be the sinews of war, as it also is of trade; and granting that Korea has her coffers fairly well filled she ought to go ahead. She has fortunately before her the results, good and bad, of foreign intercourse with China and Japan; and it is to be hoped that her government will steer a course clear of the unwise actions and short-sighted strokes of policy which have done so much to check the trade of this country and to hamper that of China, which latter, great as it is, might be further developed."

A SPECIAL issue of the *Government Gazette* was circulated last night, (6th inst.) in which Swatow is declared infested with cholera, and all vessels arriving from that port are placed under the quarantine regulations laid down in Ordinance 8 of 1879.

We learn by telegram from Canton that a great conflagration occurred on June 30th at Lin-chow near Kwong-Si. Full particulars of the fire have not been forwarded, but it is stated that over a hundred houses were burned down, and doubtless many lives were lost.

We learn that a practical engineer of great experience, who has been specially sent out by the Libon Government to make a thorough survey of the harbour, and report thereon, is shortly expected in Macao. Our neighbours would appear to be at last making an attempt to move with the times.

It is authoritatively stated in well informed circles, that Capt. T. S. Dempster, Army Pay Department, at present acting as captain superintendent of police, has been recommended by His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State for the position of superintendent of Victoria Gaol.

We are informed that four of the well known Foochow Arsenal gunboats will shortly be handed over to the Annamese Government. Whether this transfer comes about by purchase or by some other convenient arrangement, we are not in a position to definitely state. Several Annamese officers of high rank are shortly expected in Hongkong, and the gunboats are said to have already left on their southward journey.

We understand that Major Cardew, Assistant Military Secretary to His Excellency the Major General Commanding, will shortly proceed to England on his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Major Cardew has made himself exceedingly popular during his stay in this colony, and as a practical advocate of temperance principles has achieved a great deal of good in connection with the Good Templars and other kindred institutions. We offer the Major our hearty congratulations on his well-earned promotion.

THE small steamer *Harpi*, which has lately undergone extensive repairs by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, went a trial trip round the island yesterday afternoon, the 6th inst., in charge of Capt. Hayden of the Insurance steamer *Sea Gull*. The little vessel behaved most handsomely, and did better as regards speed, than could have been anticipated. We hear that the *Harpi* has been sold to Messrs. Sun Hin Chan for \$19,000, and will be employed in the Straits. Unless we greatly err the *Harpi* cannot have been a particularly paying speculation to her original owners.

HONGKONG. Hotel scrip ought to rapidly recover from its recent depreciation if all we hear is true. We are informed, on what we consider good authority, that a syndicate of American capitalists intend tendering for the lease of the Hongkong Hotel. It is stated that these gentlemen will form a joint-stock company for the purpose of managing the hotel, and that an American principle, with a thoroughly experienced American hotel-keeper as manager. We are not at liberty to divulge further particulars at present; however, it must be gratifying to the community to know that both capital and energy are likely to be applied to the task of making the Hongkong Hotel the finest institution of the kind in the Far East.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—It is rumoured amongst influential and wealthy Chinese in the colony, that should the Tong King crisis result in a war between France and China, the overtures made between the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, some two years ago, and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Messrs. Russell & Co., relative to a loan and transfer of the Company's steamers to the management and control of one of these two firms, most likely the latter, will be reconsidered. It is said that Messrs. Russell & Co. at Shanghai are now in treaty with the Chinese Government, and effect an immediate transfer of the Company's steamers to the exclusive right of Messrs. Russell & Co., including the changing of the flag of the vessels owned by the C.M.S.N. Co., upon the payment of \$1,500,000 by that firm as a loan. I do not hesitate to state that the C.M.S.N. Co. would act wisely in such a proceeding, and from what I can learn, owing to the great monetary interest in the company held by the mandarins, I doubt not that this step being effected, a proclamation of war is sure to follow.

CAPTAIN DEMPSTER, the new captain superintendent of police, and his extraordinary appointment, still form a theme for gossip in all circles of the colony. The gallant officer is really a fit subject for commendation, as he can scarcely be fairly held responsible for the somewhat ignominious position to which he has been so unconsciously thrust. It is useless attempting to disguise the fact that Sir George Bowen has recently laid the foundation of what has every appearance of making his rule most unpopular with all classes in Hongkong. We understand that Captain Dempster's performance of the duties of captain superintendent of police since he means a morning visit from that gallant officer to the Central Station at 9 o'clock; he signs a few documents and then finally takes his departure at 11 a.m. If this is all that Hongkong pays considerably over five thousand dollars per annum for, the sooner the position is abolished the better will it be for the interests of the colony. So far as Captain Dempster is personally concerned, it looks as if our prediction that he will draw the superintendent's salary whilst Mr. Horspool performs the duties of the office, will be literally fulfilled. As we live in a British colony where political jobs are no home and red tape is a vile reminiscence of the past, I judge!

It is currently rumoured in the colony—and it was openly stated in one of our contemporaries a few days ago—that Mr. George Hayward's appointment as superintendent of Victoria Gaol, announced in the *London & China Express*, was perfectly correct, and that the same gentleman, duly signed by the Earl of Derby, arrived in the colony some time ago. Nothing in any way relating to the matter has yet appeared in the *Government Gazette*, and the tongue of rumour says that Governor Bowen has taken upon himself to return the appointment to the Secretary of State, and to ask his lordship to reconsider his decision. We give these reports for whatever they may be worth, although we have good grounds for believing that they are not far from the truth. It is quite true that a young officer in the garrison was strongly recommended for the appointment, and it is too much reason to fear that, as in the case of the superintendency of the police, another official job is intended. Mr. Hayward is a thoroughly experienced officer; he has performed his duties in the Gaol most assiduously, with infinite credit to himself and the utmost satisfaction to the Government; and it is admitted on all hands that he is perfectly qualified for the appointment he now holds. It will, therefore, be a scandalous injustice, and anything but to the credit of our Government, if an outsider is to be placed in the position of an officer who has done so much to check the trade of this country and to hamper that of China, which latter, great as it is, might be further developed."

It is officially notified that the Surveyor General (chairman), the Registrar General, the Colonial Surgeon, Captain T. C. Dempster, acting captain superintendent of police, and Mr. Hing McCallum, sanitary inspector (honorary secretary), have been appointed by His Excellency the Governor to form a permanent Sanitary Board, to exercise supervision and control over all matters connected with sanitation in the colony.

THE river steamer *Spark*, lately purchased from the Steamboat Company by a well known firm in Haiphong, has recently undergone an overhaul at the Cosmopolitan Dock, and was tried yesterday, the 10th inst., with most satisfactory results. She is expected to attain a speed of about nine knots. The *Spark* will leave for Haiphong in a few days, and she will no doubt prove a most suitable craft for the river traffic between that port and Haioi.

We hear that Captain Howarth, and battalion "The Buffs," at present stationed in Hongkong, will shortly leave the colony to assume the position of captain superintendent of police in Shanghai. The police force in the Model Settlement is to be reorganised on the same principle as our local force, and we understand that Captain Howarth has been engaged so as to combine the police duties of the men with a military training, in order to form a body of drilled troops in any case of emergency for the defence of the Settlement.

A HORRIBLE murder is reported from Macao. The victim is a Chinese jade stone hawker, the culprit a Chinese man and a woman. The murder was committed in the kitchen of a house under the pretence that a wealthy lady desired to purchase some bangles. While spreading out his jewellery before the lady, he was seized from behind, gagged with a handkerchief and stabbed to death. The culprits when arrested by the police were enjoying the delights of the opium pipe, although the stench in the kitchen from the putrid corpse is described as sickening. A petition, signed by some two hundred Chinese residents of Macao, has been presented to the Governor, asking His Excellency to hand over the prisoners to the Chinese authorities in Canton.

We understand that the forts which were erected at various places in the colony for the protection of Hongkong during the Russian scare of 1878 and after that sensational era, are to be demolished, an eminent military authority having given his opinion that they are practically useless. It is said that arrangements are being made to construct a new lot of forts to take the places of those condemned. It would appear that a large amount of public money has thus been recklessly wasted. That, however, is nothing to be surprised at in Hongkong, where an extravagant expenditure of the funds of the colony on useless "white elephants" like that at Causeway Bay, is a leading feature in our general policy. The Chinese contractors who have the privilege of doing Government work in the colony must be passing rich if all tales be true—that is unless they have to pay too exorbitant a rate to the wire pullers for the aforesaid privilege.

By the French steamer *Saltee* from Haiphong, we learn that the belligerents in Annam remain practically in statu quo. Nothing of the slightest importance has transpired at Haioi, or any of the outlying French posts, since our correspondent wrote. In Haiphong, however, some amount of excitement has been caused by the numerous robberies which have lately taken place in that port. In one instance between three and four hundred rascally Annamese thieves mustered and made an attempt to ransack a portion of the city. They were, however, soon put to flight by the garrison, who opened fire on the marauders with fatal effect, although the rascals succeeded in carrying off the dead bodies of their comrades. A French customs officer who was attacked in his own house and despoiled of French posts, succeeded in capturing the thieves, who were handed over to the Annamese authorities, and immediately hung to a tree. A German resident caught a couple of incendiaries in the act of setting fire to his house, doubtless for the purpose of plunder, and drawing his revolver shot them down. They had to some extent succeeded in their nefarious design, the adjoining house being already in a blaze; however, the fire was extinguished without any serious trouble. From the above it will be seen that life in Haiphong just now is anything but agreeable. Arrivals of fresh reinforcements from France at Saigon were reported; but no additional troops had reached Haiphong when the *Saltee* left.

A VISIT along the Praya and other places exposed to yesterday's gale, this morning, the 13th inst., has placed us in a position to give some idea of the damage occasioned by the fury of the elements. At the Recreation Club, the rooms and other accommodation for bathers suffered more or less. The mat roofing was blown completely away, and it required the constant exertions of the Chinese attendants at the place to remove such articles as could be easily conveyed to a place of safety. At the small pier opposite the Recreation Club, a State coach, a two-wheeled junk came to grief yesterday afternoon, through being dashed by the waves against the sea wall adjoining the pier. There were no less than twelve persons on board, all of whom were fortunately saved. The junk, however, became a total wreck. Opposite Messrs. Melchers & Co.'s wharf, the M. M. Co.'s lorcha No. 1 became a complete wreck and the cargo which had been received on board from the French mail steamer was precipitated into the water, where bales of piece goods and Bengal cotton, and cases of general merchandise floated promiscuously about. The goods, however, were being raised by the Marine Society, and the Insurance offices up to a late hour last night. Cargo boats Nos. 300 and 307 were lying in a damaged state between Peddar's and Lane, Crawford & Co.'s wharves during the whole of the gale. It is reported that no less than seven fishing junks, anchored outside of the Ly-ee-moon Pass, have foundered; and all lives, save two, our informants, perished. Several of the smaller wharves and piers along the Praya all more or less suffered. Whether that one life was lost off the Canton steamer wharf whilst some cargo and fragments of wreck were being raised, or whether the vessel was being blown away in the tow, hanging sign boards were flying about in all directions, and a number of tiles, awnings, and galvanised verandah roofs were displaced by the force of the wind and precipitated into the street to the imminent danger of passers-by. Chair coolies seemed to have prepared for the "war of the winds" by lashing their chair-covers to the chairs themselves, and filling these vehicles of conveyance with stones and other weighty matter in order to prevent them from being blown away. Many were the residents of Kowloon and other transquatic climes who were perforce compelled to seek a night's lodging on the Island, and bitter were the curses at the weather which compelled them to adopt this resort. Advice from Canton inform us of no change of the weather there; but from Macao we have received no advice as the *White Cloud*, usually due at 11 o'clock a.m., had not turned up at 1 p.m. Branches of trees, dead leaves, and other debris of decayed verdure were scattered all over the colony this morning. Kowloon has suffered considerably from the force of the wind, and, etc. After a calm, yesterday, the hammer continued to beat steadily till it now stands at 23.88. The three French mail steamers in port have been delayed in consequence of the bad weather.

COLONEL WALKER, R.E., is expected to arrive here next month, to take up the position of Commanding Royal Engineer of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. We understand that Colonel Walker comes on with full instructions to carry out a new scheme for the defence of this Colony.

We are requested to state that a mass will be celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at 7.30 to-morrow morning, (7th inst.), as a requiem for the late Alexandrino Gonzaga de Mello, eldest son of the Baron and Baroness do Ceral, whose death in Lisbon, at the early age of 18, we had the sorrow to chronicle in our issue of the 30th ult. Friends and relatives of the deceased and of his family are respectfully invited to attend this solemn ceremony.

It would serve no useful aim to send our "War Special" down to Haiphong, until there is a probability of some real fighting taking place in that vicinity. When we wish to concoct two or three columns of trashy nonsense and ridiculous lies (*vide* last night's *Ananias*) we can manage that without leaving Hongkong. The only truthful information published in this colony about what has already transpired in Tongking, was embodied in the brief but ably written and reliable reports of our Haiphong and Haioi correspondents.

A SWATOW correspondent writes to the *Amoy Gazette* on the 9th inst.:—I am sorry to have to record that this port is put in quarantine by the Hongkong authorities on account of cholera. It has been carrying off as many as 6 or 7 victims in separate families within a few hours. In this neighbourhood, Mr. Crowell, chief officer of the steamship *Tooman* died this morning suddenly, and I hear that there are two more cases on board steamers. The symptoms vary in different individuals. In some they are diarrhoea without pain in others a severe pain in the bowels. Others are taken suddenly ill as if with sunstroke; they drop down and in two or three minutes are dead. These last cases have been on the Swatow side principally.

SOME years ago when the chain gangs were regularly employed on the Government works in the colony, an outbreak took place amongst the prisoners resulting in the escape of a large number of criminals, many of whom were afterwards arrested for various crimes. During the reign of Sir John Pope Hennessy the hideous sight of a chained gang of men being marched to and from work through the streets was a thing unknown. When the "able men" who administered the Government until the arrival of Sir George Bowen reverted back to the old chain gang system, we wrote in very plain language on the subject and stated that even on the lowest possible principle the custom was a bad one and was not profitable in any shape or form. Apart from the fact of the labor done by these hardened criminals not paying for the trouble of looking after them, there was always the danger of another outbreak taking place which might result in a serious loss of life. This latter contingency has proved to be anything but an impossibility. This morning the usual number of convicts went out to labor in the vicinity of Pok-fo-lum. The guards were prepared with their weapons in case of need, and nothing in the shape of a mishap was looked for. However, shortly after the gaol birds had started work it was found that two men were missing from one of the gangs, and on a search being made their shackles were found under the bridge which spans the road. The intelligence was at once wired to the central station and Inspector Quincey and a party of police were quickly on the war-path after the runaway convicts. We have not heard whether the search party have yet captured the convicts, but we certainly think that the occurrence of to-day (7th inst.) should tend to keep prisoners in their proper sphere in the future, and that sphere is, undoubtedly, the establishment over which Mr. George Hayward so ably presides.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Six.—It is now some time since very comprehensive Quarantine Rules have been issued by the Government of this Colony, and stringent enough to guard the health of the community as unfortunate shipwreckers have learned to their cost; but of this they do not complain, recognising the necessity for stringent rules in face of such a visitor as cholera; still in the name of humanity have the general public not some right to insist that these "Rules" shall be administered with some little show of common sense, and that red tape shall be discarded when human lives are at stake? We have a health officer, Sanitary Commission and staff, and all the necessary machinery, but a steamer comes in here from an infected port with several hundred passengers on board and reporting several deaths, yet 48 hours are allowed to elapse before anything can be done to remove the passengers, who were kept on board, with disease in the air, waiting in the burning sun. The simple order "Land them on Stonecutter's Island" could not be given until the requisite red tape formalities were gone through, and then it appears the authorities had no place ready to house the people! The match-sheds formerly available had been removed to the Taitam Works or elsewhere, and meantime the people were dying. Truly there is waste for the new broom, and the handle-end wants using somewhere. I enclose my card and remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

"SERO SED SERIO."

Hongkong, 7th July, 1883.

COREA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.] The first contingent of the Customs' service in Corea are already settled in comfortable quarters at the two new points on the western side of the Peninsula, Jemchuan, the port of Seoul, and Yuensan, on the north, opposite Port Lasareff. Mr. Macbeth is stationed at Seoul, as private secretary, and general assistant to Herr von Mollendorff, with Messrs. Laporte and Woo Litang as assistants; Mr. Bekofsky, as engineer; Mr. Moriel, boat officer; Mr. Burioni, as examiner, and Mr. Ladage, as tide-waiter. At Yuensan, Mr. Rosenbaum is assistant in charge, with Mr. Korod, as boat officer, and Messrs. Lanchy Hameon, and Knott, form the out-dock staff. The visit of Mr. Aston, of H.B.M.'s Consular service in Japan, is a feature of some importance in connection with our new country. He is evidently most favourably impressed with regard to the future, and it is not satisfactory to find that Great Britain does not seem to be disposed to be left behind in this important work of opening up Corea. I hear that Mr. Aston has arranged sites for Consulates at Poo-san and Jenchuan, a rather premature step considering that the treaty with Great Britain has not yet been ratified. The visit of Mr. Macbeth to Jemchuan and Yuensan, and it is rumoured that the members for it will leave Shanghai about the end of July.—*Shanghai Courier*.

CHEFOO.

June 25th.

Yesterday a new chapel, which has been erected on the premises of the English Church Missionary Society, was opened by Bishop *Watt*, and will be used for public worship when a minister of the Anglican Church is in residence.

I hear that the Rev. C. J. Corfe leaves for England this week, to rejoin H. M. Navy, in which he has already served nearly twenty years. Two of the young men who have been studying Chinese at the mission accompany him to England, where they are to be further prepared for missionary work in China.

The Band of H.M.S. *Audacious* is to play in front of the Club this evening. Anticipation has been anxiously sent round this time by H.M. Consul, to whom, as well as Admiral Willet, thanks are due for the promised favour.

H.M.S. *Daring*, *Curacoa*, and *Flying fish* have arrived during the week.

27th June, 1883.

Readers of the *Union* will be pleased to hear that the British Consul at this port has called upon all the Hotel bay-keepers under his jurisdiction to provide themselves with licences, and that the keeper of the house I referred to a week ago has to furnish the security of two house-holders prior to the issue of a licence; the promissory shown in dealing with this matter makes one regret that Chefoo has a number of houses which are out of the British Consul's reach.—*Temperance Union Correspondent*.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 6th 1883.

On the 28th ult. H. I. Chinese Majesty arrived with his suite at Peking from his visit to the Imperial Eastern Tombs. The day will be fixed this month when he will himself officially attend the State Council. It is partly on this account that Li Hung-chang is summoned to Peking, also to report his interview with Mr. Ticiou, &c., so that a final decision can be come to in regard to Annam affairs. Reports reach here that the War Party at Peking is gaining influence. Her Majesty asked those who clamour for war, if the result should be unfavourable to China, how far she could hold them responsible? or how they could furnish such satisfactory proofs that the result would be as they say? To these questions they remained silent; therefore, on H. E. Li's arrival and consultation with him, Her Majesty may then decide upon this important subject. So far as appears at present, only questions on each side have taken place between Mr. Ticiou and Li Hung-chang, each trying to learn each others views and report.

Pan Ting-sing has been appointed Governor of Hunan, and not of Honan, which is another proof that the Peace party of late have held sway in Peking.—*Mercury*.

Intimations.

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under a direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains providing their visitors with every possible comfort. TERMS, MODERATE.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment, at STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGES.

A HOADLY,
Proprietor.

Commercial.

SHARES.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—163 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—161 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—4630 per share, buyers.
China Trading Insurance Company—\$3,650 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tia. 1,500 per share, Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sellers.
Vanguard Insurance Association—Tia. 1000 per share, ex div. sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tia. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$3591 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—61 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Swatow Steamboat Co.—\$85 per share, premium, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$40 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—460 per share.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—7 per cent. div. sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$207 per share, sales and buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtentures)—4 per cent. premium.
Lyon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—478 per share, buyers.
Hongkong & Co. Company—\$63 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—4 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank T.T. 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills on demand 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills at 30 days sight 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills at 6 months sight 3/8 1/2
Credits at 3 months sight 3/8 1/2
Overseas Bills at 3 months sight 3/8 1/2
Overseas Bills at 6 months sight 3/8 1/2
ON PARIS—Bank T.T. 45
Bank Bills on demand 45
Credits at 1 month sight 45
ON BOMBAY—Bank T.T. 22 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—Bank T.T. 22 1/2
ON DEMAND—Bank T.T. 22 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—Bank T.T. 22 1/2
Bank Bills on demand 22 1/2
Private telegraph 22 1/2
Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER SMITH, at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office, No. 11, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Ugly rumours have been current this morning (July 7th) with regard to the state of affairs on board the steamship *Dale*, now at anchor in the quarantine station off Stonecutters Island. From the alarming character of the reports which have been openly discussed in many places of public resort within the Colony, one would apparently have good grounds for believing that cholera in its most dangerous form was in our midst. However, we are inclined to think that the rumours alluded to are not merely exaggerations, but may be safely set down as being positively without substantial foundation in fact, and probably owe their origin to the childish folly of some feeble apostle of garrulity who lacks the sense to be able to discriminate between a harmless jest and what may likely enough become a very serious matter. It has been reported that many deaths have occurred since last night on board the *Dale*; that the Chinese passengers have become moribund at their irksome detention; and that Captain Allason has declared his intention of leaving the vessel unless some sort of relief is offered by the Government. There are no means by which outsiders can satisfactorily verify these alarming rumours; but under all circumstances we feel justified in concluding that they are mere canards, unworthy of credence.

It cannot be denied, however, that matters as regards the *Dale* afford sufficient grounds for grave alarm, and we are disposed to consider that the action, or rather inaction, of the Government is open to severe censure. The *Dale* arrived from Swatow on the 4th inst., with, we believe, several hundred Chinese passengers on board. Mr. PINKERTON, the chief mate, died at Swatow of cholera the previous day, and two deaths amongst the passengers from the same terrible disease occurred after the vessel's arrival in this harbour. It is needless to say that immediately the *Dale* arrived here she was visited by the Health Officer, who, on learning the actual position of affairs, had the yellow flag hoisted, made his report to the Government, and the steamer, with her infection and living freight, received instructions to take up her station in solitude at Stonecutters Island. No one can blame the Government for this prompt action; it is imperative in a desperate case of this kind to act in no half-hearted fashion, and although private interests may and undoubtedly do suffer by these drastic and high-handed measures; in the unwritten laws of all nations the salutary rule—*publicum bonum privato est preferendum*—is very properly strictly adhered to in all matters where the public health is concerned. Well, we have the steamer *Dale*, a vessel admittedly infected with the plague, lying at anchor a few hundred yards from Stonecutters Island—practically an uninhabited island be it remembered—with hundreds of Chinese passengers on board. She is strictly quarantined day and night by armed police launches, and under no pretence whatever is communication allowed between the shore and the parish steamer. The Medical Officer of the port is the only person allowed on board. Now the question is this—Is it a wise, a necessary or a discreet measure to keep these four or five hundred passengers closely cooped up on board a ship where the worst of all known diseases is admitted to be rampant? We think not, and shall be surprised if there is another place on the face of the globe where such a glaring folly would be allowed to be carried out under the power of the law. Surely it would be better to land the infected persons on Stonecutters Island, where hospitals ought long since to have been erected for their accommodation, so as to afford the others every available chance of escaping a danger which, as we have recently seen in the terrible calamity at Damietta in Egypt, might easily send hundreds to their graves in the course of a few hours. To insist on these people remaining on board a vessel where cholera is acknowledged to be, appears to us to be a most unreasonable stretching of the law. It is, besides, a rank injustice to the poor wretches who are actually staring grim death in the face every hour in the day.

Without pursuing the subject further, we would suggest to His Excellency the Governor that several of the so-called urgent works now in progress in this island might, without serious detriment to the public interests, be temporarily suspended, so as to enable "the honourable the Surveyor General" to devote a small portion of his gigantic intellect and unparalleled energy to the erection on Stonecutters Island of a suitable hospital for the reception of all persons suffering from any infectious disease of a malignant type. The necessity for such a hospital is so apparent that arguments on its behalf are not called for. We blame the Government for not having foreseen this contingency, and for not having made the requisite preparations. The *Douglas*, with one case of cholera on board, was ordered into quarantine yesterday, and for the next ten days the whole of the officers and crew will practically be prisoners in the midst of disease. Why could not the suffering man have been at once conveyed to a hospital on Stonecutters Island? This would have enabled the steamer, after undergoing the usual examination and taking the customary precautions, to pursue her avocations after a lapse of two or three days. Some high officer of the Hongkong Government has been guilty of gross neglect of duty in not, after our cholera experiences last year, making ample preparations to deal with similar difficulties. Who that officer is we neither know nor care. The interests of this Colony appear to have been shamefully neglected in this matter; we, and the

community at large, look to Governor BOWEN to see that our well grounded complaints are removed without loss of time. If cholera is admitted into Hongkong through the culpable neglect of the Government authorities, a very grave responsibility will undoubtedly rest on the Head of the Executive.

The cholera, we understand, still wears a serious aspect. Five deaths have already occurred on board the *Dale*, and the sick man on board the *Douglas* died this morning (9th inst.) and was buried at sea. Two more vessels, the *Namoa* and *Chi-yuen*, have gone over to the quarantine station. The *Namoa*, which left Swatow on July 2nd, arrived in harbour at 5.45 p.m. yesterday afternoon and was at once despatched over to Stonecutters Island; but the *Chi-yuen* which left Swatow on the 4th inst., and arrived in Hongkong at 6.45 p.m., was allowed to lie for about an hour in the midst of the shipping before receiving orders to take up her place at the quarantine ground. This hardly seems all right, and we cannot impress it too strongly on the officials concerned, that no time should be lost in placing all vessels from an infected port, in quarantine immediately on their arrival in harbour.

The hasty arrangements made by the Government on Stonecutters Island are the reverse of satisfactory. Dr. MARQUESS has gone over from the Government Civil Hospital, and will no doubt be most assiduous in his attentions to his patients; but so far he has neither accommodation nor the appliances necessary to fight against a disease of this character. A few tents have been borrowed from the military; but what use will they be in the event of a heavy rain storm? Where are the baths and other appliances indispensable in cases of cholera? Space will not permit us to deal at length with the matter to-day; but we will make one suggestion which we submit to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor. The hospital ship *Opussum* is lying idle in the harbour. She is admirably suited for the purpose. The naval authorities ought to be ready to afford all the assistance in their power in a case of emergency, so that there should exist no difficulties in the way of procuring this floating hospital. Let the *Opussum* be towed over to Stonecutters Island, and a proper system of segregation adopted without loss of time. There has already been too much time lost by neglecting practical measures.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the observations we made in our issue of Saturday, the 7th inst., referring to the scandalously insufficient arrangements made by the local Government to grapple with the difficulties presented by the sudden appearance of cholera in the waters of the Colony, have not been shown on barren ground. In the course of other remarks we then said—

Without pursuing the subject further, we would suggest to His Excellency the Governor that several of the so-called urgent works now in progress in this island might, without serious detriment to the public interests, be temporarily suspended, so as to enable "the honourable the Surveyor General" to devote a small portion of his gigantic intellect and unparalleled energy to the erection on Stonecutters Island of a suitable hospital for the reception of all persons suffering from any infectious disease of a malignant type. The necessity for such a hospital is so apparent that arguments on its behalf are not called for. We blame the Government for not having foreseen this contingency, and for not having made the requisite preparations. The *Douglas*, with one case of cholera on board, was ordered into quarantine yesterday, and for the next ten days the whole of the officers and crew will practically be prisoners in the midst of disease. Why could not the suffering man have been at once conveyed to a hospital on Stonecutters Island? This would have enabled the steamer, after undergoing the usual examination and taking the customary precautions, to pursue her avocations after a lapse of two or three days. Some high officer of the Hongkong Government has been guilty of gross neglect of duty in not, after our cholera experiences last year, making ample preparations to deal with similar difficulties. Who that officer is we neither know nor care. The interests of this Colony appear to have been shamefully neglected in this matter; we, and the

In justice it must be admitted that as soon as the emergency arose, the Government, according to the lights of His Excellency's advisers, lost very little time in making what was presumed to be the best possible arrangements under the circumstances. A commencement was quickly made in the construction of matcheds on Stonecutters Island for the accommodation of patients, and military tents were borrowed from His Excellency the Major General Commanding and erected without loss of time. Truly enough these measures were altogether insufficient to meet the requirements of what was unquestionably a most serious crisis; still it may be fairly conceded that the Government showed itself amenable to reason, and ready to do all within its power in what was considered best for the public interests.

It is openly stated—and we exceedingly regret that any grounds should exist for such a statement—that Sir GEORGE BOWEN is fast degenerating into a mere puppet in the hands of a select coterie of his advisers. His Excellency is openly censured for leaving so much power in the hands of his subordinates, and it is broadly hinted that he would better study his own official reputation and the interests of the Colony by personally devoting a little more of his high and responsible position, instead of leaving the entire control of the machine of government to the Colonial Secretary, and his "mish-mish" "the honourable the Surveyor General." Sir GEORGE BOWEN will know how far these public rebukes are justified; we have done our duty in pointing out that His Excellency's popularity is rapidly on the decline, not merely with one party, but in every section

of our cosmopolitan community. As pointed out, the Government displayed laudable energy in borrowing tents and in proceeding with the construction of matcheds on Stonecutters Island—after we had called attention to the deficiencies in the hospital accommodation on that convenient quarantine refuge. By good fortune the cholera has not proved a dangerous visitant, although several lives have been lost—perhaps recklessly thrown away—but had it proved epidemic, as might easily have been the case, who shall say that the Hongkong Government would not have been blamed, and justly blamed for the incompleteness of their arrangements to enable them to fairly grapple with the difficulties of the position? We consider that Governor Bowen has been most unfairly treated by his immediate advisers; he is a comparative stranger in Hongkong and could have very little, if any, experience of our cholera visitations. Why, we ask, was His Excellency not apprised of our previous experiences and of the measures then adopted, so that he could form his own judgment, and decide what under all circumstances was the best course to pursue? We ask, but we ask in vain, and we may wait till doomsday before we receive a reply. However, we repeat, what we stated on Saturday, that some high officer of the government is responsible for the disgraceful lack of accommodation on Stonecutters Island for the unfortunate persons from the quarantined steamers *Dale* and *Douglas*, when these vessels were first sent across the harbour—and we say that the responsible officer is Mr. J. M. PRICE, "the honourable the Surveyor General."

Last year when we were visited by cholera, several excellent wooden and mat buildings were constructed on Stonecutters Island, buildings specially designed for patients suffering from this dangerous disease, and containing ample accommodation, not merely for purposes of segregation, but for the proper treatment of those infected. Previous to last year the turrets and other portions of the old convict prison had been utilised. A few months ago, prior to the arrival of Sir GEORGE BOWEN, Mr. J. M. PRICE took it upon himself to order the demolition of these useful structures. Why the Surveyor General, who had only recently arrived from England, so hastily demolished all traces of the good work accomplished by his *locum tenens*, leaving the colony practically at the mercy of any infectious disease, we are not in a position to state authoritatively. Perhaps it was to serve selfish personal interests, perhaps to lead up to his own aggrandisement, perchance to save the Government the expense of paying the watchman's wages. Whatever Mr. PRICE's ideas may have been, it is positively certain that without any apparent justifiable reason he caused these useful buildings to be demolished, without providing anything in the shape of a suitable substitute. His Excellency the Governor is respectfully invited to thoroughly investigate the truth of these assertions. As to the extent of Mr. PRICE's culpability we would rather not venture an opinion; we leave the Government and the public to form their own ideas. Fortunately the present plague of cholera has not been a severe one; but deaths unhappily have occurred, and how far the Hongkong Government is responsible for these deaths is a matter for after consideration.

From an announcement in our advertising columns it will be seen that the Canton-Hongkong Wa Hop Telegraph Company, having completed the line from the City of Rams to Kow-wa, a small village on the mainland of China, directly opposite Stonecutters Island, will be prepared to accept telegrams for transmission from the general public, on and after Monday next, the 9th instant. We have on previous occasions written in complimentary terms of the combined energy and enterprise which, against national superstitions and traditions, and in the face of immense difficulties, persevered in the laudable and enlightened task of connecting by telegraph this great emporium of trade with the first commercial city in China, and we have now to eulogise the liberality and enlightenment of the promoters of this Chinese company. In throwing open a line, which has been constructed under most adverse circumstances and at a heavy outlay, to the outside world on terms entirely without parallel in the history of the telegraph throughout the world, the tariff for messages between Hongkong and Canton has been fixed at *Five cents per word*, undoubtedly the lowest rate charged by any telegraph company on the face of the globe. In addition to this nominal charge, there is a temporary extra charge of one cent per word, to defray the cost of transmission by steam launch from the Company's office in Hongkong to the terminus at Kow-wa. As soon as the requisite permission is obtained from the British Government to connect the land-line at Kow-wa by cable with Hongkong, this temporary charge will be abolished. So long as the laying of this cable is interdicted by the Government, the community will be the sufferers, and although the financial loss may not be a heavy one, the principle adopted by the Secretary of State in dealing with this matter is radically bad and wholly indefensible. The Canton-Hongkong Wa Hop Telegraph Company deserves well of the commercial world of Hongkong; these liberal-minded Chinese reformers deserve well not only of the British but of all other European governments. The opening of this telegraph line is the beginning of the end, the first step taken, in Southern China, to practically open up the country. After the line has been formally opened, we may find occasion to deal more minutely and at greater length with the probable results of this remarkable enterprise; at present, it is enough to direct attention to the Company's prospectus, and to express our intense gratification that Mr. HO AXI and his worthy colleagues have succeeded

fully carried out an important work, and earned for themselves the proud distinction of being the real pioneers of European civilisation in the southern provinces of the Chinese Empire.

THE GOVERNOR AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by his *aide-de-camp* Liddell Lewis of "The Buffs," and Mr. Rochefort Maguire, his private secretary, paid a visit to St. Joseph's College on the afternoon of Friday last. Arriving at 3 o'clock His Excellency was received by Bishop Raimondi, and the Brother Director of the College. On entering the hall, the choir, composed of the scholars, sang "Welcome to our Governor," and five addresses were delivered by the boys, two in English, one in Portuguese, one in French, and one in Italian.

His Excellency then said—

Monsignor Raimondi,

Mr. Director and Gentlemen,

I assure you that it was with much pleasure that I accepted the invitation to visit, this day, St. Joseph's College. It is alike my duty and my pleasure, as the Governor of this Colony, to encourage by every means in my power all literary and educational institutions. The active interest which, during my long career as a Colonial Governor, I have always taken in such establishments, is formed on the conviction that, in the absence of moral and mental culture, the fabric of domestic life, and even the apparently firmest guarantees of political institutions, are equally insecure. It is admitted on all sides that the most formidable impediments to civilization and good government are ignorance and evils which ignorance produces. The mass of suffering and of crime directly or indirectly traceable thereto is appalling. Thence come most of the inmates of our gaols, and of the victims of drunkenness, vice, and disease. The aggregate of their misery, and the loss of their services to the community are indeed grievous; while the cost of their punishment is a very serious item in the public expenditure.

Every effort should be made to bring about a cure, or at least, a diminution of such evils; and to the influences of religion, no effort appears more reasonable, more ready to hand, and more likely to prove efficient than the liberal support by the Government of Colleges and Primary Schools, coupled with public libraries, museums, and literary associations, calculated to raise the moral and intellectual tone of the people, and to breathe a right spirit into them. I will not, on the present occasion, enter at length on a discussion of the various branches of education which should be taught in the Public Schools of this Colony. But I desire to take this opportunity of pointing out the supreme importance that the youth of all races in this heterogeneous community should acquire for their own sake and with a view to their own advancement in life, a practical knowledge of the English language, which, like the English race, is fast oversteering the world from one end of it to the other. Already nearly 100 millions of mankind, in the British Isles, in the British Colonies, in the United States of America, and elsewhere, speak English as their mother tongue; while certainly not more than 40 millions so speak either French, or German, the European languages most diffused after English. On this subject, I will content myself by quoting the opinion which an eminent statesman and scholar of France expressed some years ago as "the mission of England in the English language." He said, "England's great mission is that which was foretold by Shakespeare with his wonderful spirit of prophecy, not far from the time when the Pilgrim Fathers first set foot in the New World. It is to spread the word of *Magna Virtus Mater* to spread over the earth Freedom and Civilization. Fifty years hence the United States of America will be more populous, more wealthy, and more powerful than any European community. One hundred years hence Australia will be a greater Nation than the present United States. Some of the millions of men, then most energetic in the world, will then speak English as their mother tongue. French, German, and Italian will then be dialects as comparatively insignificant as is now Dutch. Those French, German, and Italian authors who desire world-wide and permanent fame should write in English." It will be recollected that this is the testimony, however, by an eminent Frenchman to the victorious progress of the English language. I would remind all who hear me that every native of this Colony, from whatever race he may have sprung, is by his very birthright, a son and heir of the British Empire; and that it is alike his duty and his interest, whatever career in life he may choose, to acquire mastery of the English language.

(Applause.) In conclusion, my young friends, I thank you heartily for the addresses with which you have presented to me, and for the hearty welcome which you have given me on my first visit to St. Joseph's College. I congratulate you on the splendid site, and on the excellent arrangements of this institution, and on the progress which you have evidently made under the care of the Christian Brothers. I have seen that Brotherhood at work in the great cause of education in many parts of the world, and I shall have great pleasure in visiting St. Joseph's College again in the annual distribution of prizes; and until then I wish you all health and happiness.—(loud cheers.)

Bishop Raimondi thanked His Excellency in his own and the Christian Brothers' name, and added that St. Joseph's College being under the grant-in-aid scheme and the greatest part of the pupils being British subjects, it was and always would be their duty to promote a good sound English education, and to make the boys learn the language of that noble nation, and liberal Government of England, which protects and favours them so much.

After listening to recitations (in English) from several of the scholars, the Governor was escorted through the building, and expressed his entire satisfaction with its internal arrangements.

From St. Joseph's College, His Excellency and his *aide-de-camp* proceeded to the Italian Convent. Vocal and instrumental musical selections were executed with great taste and skill by several of the young ladies boarders, and two addresses of welcome were delivered. The Governor briefly responded, speaking in most eulogistic terms of the great amount of good which had been accomplished by the Sisters of Charity. The Orphan's section of the institution was then visited, where His Excellency was met by the "Orphan's song" which was admirably sung by the European children; two short addresses were also delivered, the second of which was very touching. The Chinese orphans were next visited, and the school for the blind. His Excellency was received with musical honours, the children singing in Chinese; two of the girls also said a few words of welcome to their illustrious guest, speaking in the Italian tongue.

Before leaving the convent the Governor expressed himself highly gratified with the result of his visit.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY.

In accordance with the terms of a duly advertised proposal, a well attended meeting was held in the City Hall, on Saturday last, at 3 o'clock p.m., when the subject of the erection of a memorial in honor of the late Sir Arthur Kennedy, one time Governor of this Colony, was taken into consideration, and discussed by many of the residents of this place. There were close upon 200 persons present of all classes, the Chief Justice of Hongkong, Sir George Phillippo being in the chair.

The meeting was opened by the Chairman who said he had been asked by some of the leading members of this community, a few days ago, to take the chair on this occasion, and he was only too happy to consent to do this, as the object of the meeting had his warmest sympathy. He thought, however, before proceeding further with the business of the meeting, that it would be advisable to appoint a secretary to take down the minutes of the proceedings, so that a proper record might be preserved, and that before proceeding with the business, he would be asked to read the notice calling the meeting, and he would therefore suggest that Mr. MacEwen be appointed Secretary, (applause), and they would call upon him to read the notice and then go on with the proceedings.

Mr. MacEwen said he would have much pleasure in acting as Secretary to the meeting, but he would like to mention that Mr. George had kindly consented to act as Secretary to the Memorial but he was now away. Macao and would not be back again until Monday. He then read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman, on resuming, said that they had now heard the notice read convening the meeting and the objects for which it was to take place. It was called for the purpose, as they had heard, of discussing the question as to whether or not a memorial should be erected to the memory of the late Sir Arthur Kennedy; and to decide, if that were the general opinion of the meeting, what form that memorial should assume. It would be in their recollection, that within the last few days the sad news of Sir Arthur's death was received, which news was received under peculiarly affecting circumstances. Sir Arthur Kennedy, at the close of a long career spent in the public service, had at last retired in order to enjoy some period of rest at the close of his life; and they would know that after leaving Queensland, and before arriving at Aden he died—about 100 miles this side of Aden—without ever reaching that rest to which he had looked forward. These circumstances render his death a very touching one; and to them who knew him so well, it was the more deeply so. We all of us, he believed, remember him with feelings of esteem and affection. It was shortly after he came up from the Straits Settlements to learn much to his disappointment that Sir Arthur Kennedy was then leaving. His parting with us occurred within these walls, and many of those now present were present on that occasion. Those who were present at the farewell banquet given to him would well remember the feelings with which they then parted with Sir Arthur Kennedy on his leaving us to assume the Government of Queensland. These feelings, the speaker believed, have not been lessened, but on the contrary, notwithstanding his absence, have remained firm; and he felt sure there were many still amongst the community who feel for him the same feelings of affection which were given to us on that occasion.

It had been some years since the speaker first made the acquaintance of Sir Arthur Kennedy. He had joined him first on the West Coast of Africa as Queen's Advocate, and for some time was intimately connected with him in all concerns of a public nature. He could not speak so much of his conduct here from personal experience, because he was with him for so short a time, but during the period he served with him as Queen's Advocate on the West Coast of Africa he should say that no man could have more conscientiously performed his public duties than did Sir Arthur Kennedy. Now, when he had followed in his footsteps some time afterwards and went to the colony of British Columbia, and there had heard on all sides the same account of Sir Arthur's services. Whilst he was Governor here, he met him once or twice as he was passing through the Straits Settlements; the last time he met him, he was sorry to say, was just after he had heard the news of Lady Kennedy's death, which, as we all knew, occurred while he was Governor of this colony. Sir Arthur, he believed, was never the same man afterwards. He came up here only to find, as he said before, that he was leaving this colony for Queensland; and so forth; it was regret to Sir Arthur's character and so forth; it was regret to him to discuss it; questions of politics would be out of place so far as he was concerned, but nevertheless he thought they would all agree with him in saying that Sir Arthur Kennedy was a fine old English or Irish gentleman of the old school—the terms were synonymous—and that he performed his duties to the best of his ability, and with a conscientious desire to do what he considered right to all sections of the community without favour or distinction.

That was the character he had acquired in every part of the world where he acquired it; he knew nothing of him. With regard to the members of the Civil Service, he could appeal to those present in this room, and could say that with regard to Sir Arthur Kennedy was invariably just and straightforward (applause). Sir Arthur Kennedy always gave every man the credit of doing what he considered best for the public good, if he believed that he did so. Otherwise, if he found that anybody was endeavouring to shirk his duty, he would not let him shirk it. With regard to the Civil Servants of this colony, Sir Arthur Kennedy had told him before he came up here that there was, he believed, as a set of Civil Servants in Hongkong as there was in any part of Her Majesty's dominions (applause), and that he found from experience he was quite able to leave a great many things to them which would have been spoiled by his unnecessarily interfering. These same remarks Sir Arthur Kennedy repeated when he was leaving this Colony; and he said that he had referred to it. They would all remember that he had said, "I have been able to find good in the public service; I owe it to the gentlemen by whom I was surrounded, and who have so ably assisted me." He thought, speaking in the public service generally, that all those who performed their duty to the public invariably found a friend in Sir Arthur Kennedy, and that was a great reason why the members of the Civil Service were all so much attached to him. In his own experience, he knew of many who were brought forward by Sir Arthur Kennedy simply for their devotion to the public service; and many of whom were now filling important positions in the colonies; but even in the mother country itself. With regard to the general community, he thought he might safely say that Sir Arthur Kennedy endeared himself to all. He was always ready to see anybody, and always ready to discuss any question of private or political importance. He was always ready to give an answer to any question that was laid before him, and when one got an answer from Sir Arthur Kennedy, he might rely upon it, he meant what he said (applause). Such qualities as these in a Governor were qualities which

were, in his opinion, more to be desired than even the most brilliant intellect (applause). In saying these few words with regard to Sir Arthur Kennedy, it was with no desire on the speaker's part to pronounce an eulogium upon his conduct or character. In this colony no eulogium was required. The sense of so numerous an assembly should be full of all appreciation of him, and he must say that he thought their presence there reflected honour upon themselves as well as upon the Governor whose death they so deeply lamented because it showed that in this community at all events, public and private virtues, although unostentatiously exhibited, are deemed worthy of honour by the community in general.—(Prolonged applause.)

The Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson, next addressing the meeting said:—When he was first invited to follow the last speaker in the remarks that he had made to this meeting, he felt it would be somewhat presumptuous on his part to take any prominent part in these proceedings, considering that during the whole term of office held by the Governor in honour of whose memory they were then met together, he was not a resident in this Colony, and he possessed only a very partial and limited acquaintance with the late Sir Arthur Kennedy. But he considered that he stood there not in his own name, but in the name of the firm of which he was a member, and which has been identified with Hongkong since the foundation of the colony whose interests the late Sir Arthur Kennedy did so much to promote (applause). And, he thought he might venture to speak as the representative of a large number of people, who had the most ample opportunities of forming a correct judgment, and on whose authority he ventured to say the character of the late Sir Arthur Kennedy was held by them in the most profound respect, either of whom, if they could have been there then, would have given cordial support to the object this influential meeting had met to promote. Perhaps he might also be permitted to say on his own behalf, that although he was a comparative stranger to a large proportion of the community, he had been identified with its interests in one continuous period since the time he landed here, nearly thirty-three years ago. He had watched the progress and prosperity of this place since the time when grass might be seen freely growing in Queen's road, and when the germs of the present magnificent city they now knew, consisted of a long straggling street, with a few bungalows scattered here and there on the hill-side, and he ventured to say, that which he was sure the other speakers, who were more intimately connected with the subject than he was, would bear him out in, that the full tide of the prosperity they at present enjoyed, set in during the administration of Sir Arthur Kennedy (applause). Though he was convinced that the prosperity of this place did not depend upon the policy good or bad of any man—Heard, heard—yet it was undeniably true that a good and impartial administrator, labouring for the benefit of all, was a great blessing. By the testimony of all who knew him, Sir Arthur Kennedy was a courteous gentleman, an able and impartial administrator, and a worthy representative of the Civil Service of the Crown (applause). Under his care distinctions had not yet been invented, and class enemies had not been fostered, and though he was not a genius, he possessed, according to the testimony they had heard from the Chief Justice, that better characteristic of a constitutional Governor: he surrounded himself with able coadjutors, and he had complete control of the meeting, and he thought that the highest tribute they could pay to the single minded character of the man to whose memory they were there that day to do honour, would be to follow the course suggested by those who had convened this meeting. He was sure could Sir Arthur Kennedy know of our proceedings here to-day, of all the honours which he obtained during his distinguished career, he would have prized the honour which this assembly proposes to do to his memory above them all—(loud and prolonged applause)—because it showed that he was to promote the common good, and acting in what all classes, by all races, and by all creeds in this community. He cordially supported the proposal to erect to the memory of Sir Arthur Kennedy, some fitting memorial which would express the opinion of the meeting as to the beneficence of his rule.—(applause.)

Mr. Reiners speaking on behalf of the German community of this Colony, said it was his desire to add a few words to the able speech of Mr. Johnson; and although he could not add much to his remarks, he thought he was expressing the universal feeling and opinion of his countrymen in saying, that they not only appreciated the objects of the meeting, but would also do their utmost to carry out the intention of the meeting, and give their cordial support (applause). Those who were living in this colony during the administration of Sir Arthur Kennedy, he thought could not, but remember the friendly feelings he always evinced towards every section of the community (applause). In erecting a monument to the memory of their late Governor they would only be too happy to cooperate with those present and he had great pleasure in commending the intention of the meeting, and assuring them all to give their hearty support (applause).

Mr. T. G. Romano, who was next called upon by the Chairman, said he begged permission to make a few remarks on the proposal to erect a memorial to Sir Arthur Kennedy. But what could he add to what had been already said, after such speakers as they had heard? He could say that he was very glad to be present there to support any step that might be taken to accomplish the object of the meeting (applause). He knew the late Sir Arthur Kennedy when he was Governor of this colony; whenever he had to meet him, he met him privately, and he always showed him every attention and kindness, and he found he acted as a good and genial gentleman and a wise Governor. He had no doubt that all his countrymen in this colony agreed that Sir Arthur Kennedy was a wise Governor, and a good gentleman, and he was sure they would do all they could towards promoting any project for perpetuating his memory (applause).

Mr. Ho Kai-yeung being called upon, said it was on behalf of the Chinese community that he rose to address the meeting. The melancholy news which reached last week of the death of Sir Arthur Kennedy, was received universally with grief and sympathy by the whole Chinese population.—(applause)—grief which was most genuine, and sympathy which was most sincere. It was many years he thought over five years—since Sir Arthur Kennedy had been amongst them, and his memory was still green in the minds of many who had the advantage of living under his benignant and wise administration. The Chinese were very glad to have that day's opportunity of expressing their appreciation of his services in a public manner (applause); and he assured them that they had lost one of the greatest and best men that the English Government have ever had in their service. It was the general desire, he thought, that a memorial of some kind should be raised to the memory of Sir Arthur Kennedy. (It was true that those who were personally attached to Sir Arthur Kennedy, and those whom he won by his high administrative capacity, were to honour, and respect him, and those to whom he endeared himself by his geniality, kindness, and courtesy, and his ability, and his memory of any kind to remind them of him who had gone; they could not forget him but

MAIL SUPPLEMENT. The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

No. 459.

DEATH.

At Swatow, on the 3rd July, after a short and painful illness, JAMES HAMILTON PINKERTON, Chief Officer of the S. S. *Dale*, aged 32 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883.

The meeting of Hongkong residents in the City Hall on Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst., convened for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposal for the erection of a memorial in honor of the late Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, was in every sense of the word a thoroughly representative one. Presided over by Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO, the Chief Justice of the Colony, the assemblage included most of the leading members of the various races of which this peculiarly cosmopolitan community is composed. Men representing many different nationalities, of various shades of both social and political thought and opinion, and of almost every recognised creed in the known world came together with but one accord—the generous impulse to honor the illustrious dead. A distinguished officer of the British Crown who had spent a life-time in the service of his country in nearly all parts of the world, Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY crossed the boundary line which separates us from all earthly hopes and thoughts, full of years and honors, at a time when his public labors were ended, when, as Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO very aptly expressed it, “he had retired in order to enjoy some period of rest at the close of his life.” Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY’s public career was unquestionably a long and useful one; the distinctions conferred on him by an appreciative country were fairly earned; he had won the palm and had a right to wear it. And although men’s good actions are said to be undying, and more enduring than monuments of brass and marble, who shall say that the spontaneous expression of opinion of the community of Hongkong on Saturday, that the memory of “good Sir ARTHUR” should be perpetuated in the place he loved so well by a memorial statue, was in itself not a greater honour to the man dead than had ever been bestowed on him throughout the many years of his eventful life!

Although the preliminary proceedings in the City Hall were drawn out to a somewhat alarming extent by the staggering eloquence of some of our leading orators, the unanimity of feeling which prevailed from beginning to end was especially gratifying. As usual on such occasions, a good deal of verbose nonsense was indulged in by more than one of the speakers; and statements were made with reference to Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY which had much better been left unsaid, as they will not bear the light of a strict analysis. The learned Chief Justice waxed quite eloquent in paying what we cannot doubt was a justly merited tribute of respect to the character of his old chief and friend, and so far as we are able to judge, his estimate of Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY was a singularly correct one. We do not, however, consider that Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO displayed his accustomed acumen in indicating what could only be taken as a most invidious comparison between the abilities of Governor KENNEDY and those of his immediate successor in Hongkong; nor can we subscribe to his lordship’s quasi-apologetic observation, that such ordinary qualities as a readiness to discuss at all times any private or political subject of importance and to give a straightforward answer that might always be relied on to all questions on public matters, are more to be desired in a Governor than even the most brilliant intellect. According to this standard of reasoning, intellect in a colonial Governor is a useless incumbrance, and the fittest candidate for such a position is a well-drilled departmental clerk, who makes up for his lack of brain power by a strict adherence to the fixed rules of official red tape. This, of course, all nonsense, and we can only assume that the Chief Justice, probably without knowing it, and meaning well, spoke *ad rem*. It has been often said, distinction is not in being heard of far and wide, but in being solid, straightforward and loving what is right; the late Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY requires no apology, but has every claim to take a place in the front rank of modern colonial rulers. He was admittedly not a brilliant statesman, and it is said of him by those who had opportunities of knowing him best, that he was too easy-going, and in later years too much disposed to leave heavy responsibilities in the hands of his subordinates. He was, however, a successful and popular Governor of Hongkong notwithstanding his pronounced Tory proclivities, and it is in recognition of the sound judgment which ensured success in his government, and the sterling qualities of the man which won him popularity, that the citizens of Hongkong propose to pay him posthumous honours.

Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON’S speech was taken as a whole, such an admirable one that it was a pity the cloven hoof of the *Sax-Hannover* man, would insist on occasionally cropping up. The honorable unofficial member, although a stranger to Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, and his policy, as the representative of the princely house of JAHNKE, MARSHALL & CO., which, as he very properly pointed out, had been identified with the interests of the colony since its foundation, had an undoubted claim to be heard, apart altogether from his own personal connection with

Hongkong, which has extended over a period of thirty-three years. Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON was strikingly felicitous when he said that the prosperity of this place does not depend upon the policy, good or bad, of any man, and his allusions to Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY as a courteous gentleman, an able and impartial administrator, and worthy representative of the Civil Service of the Crown were exceedingly graceful; but the excellent effect of these remarks were completely marred by the ill-natured, injudicious and totally uncalculated underhand references to Governor HENNESSY. It seems a great pity that Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON should have thought fit on such an occasion to show spiteful feelings, and considered it necessary to satirically emphasise that Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY had not invited race distinctions, nor fostered class enmities, and was not a genius; and there was surely no reason why he should have gone so far out of his way to assume the role of panegyrist to his friends the “able counsellors.” The honorable member apparently possesses the fatal facility of never knowing when “to let well alone.”

The remarks made by Mr. REINERS on behalf of the German community, by Mr. ROMANO for the Portuguese, and by Dr. Ho KAT in the name of the Chinese residents were brief and to the point. The same cannot be said of the prosy harangue delivered by “the honourable the Surveyor General.” That worthy official was called upon by the Chairman to bring forward a scheme which he was supposed to have prepared for erecting a statue, should the proposed memorial take that form. Mr. PRICE commenced by explaining that the Chief Justice was under some misapprehension about a scheme having been prepared, as he had merely been asked to prepare some information as to the probable cost of a statue. The honorable gentleman modestly disclaimed having had an extensive personal experience in monumental works, but he had remedied this deficiency by consulting “an able professional gentleman” in his own department, and the cost of a figure in bronze of heroic stature, executed by the best talent in England, and erected on a granite pedestal, would come to about \$8,000. So far so good, and had Mr. PRICE quietly sat down after supplying the special information which he had been requested to furnish, there would have been little room for cavilling. But “the honourable the Surveyor General” is an unfortunate victim to *cacoethis loquendi*, and instead of collapsing after performing his part of the programme, he must needs indulge in a threemile farrago of inflated flattery, of which we reproduce the following as a choice specimen:—

If I have interpreted your sentiments correctly, then I think we should not embark in a Kennedy Institute, Charity, Endowment, or in Kennedy Scholarships—all admirable no doubt in their humanitarian object. If you embark in these what will happen a century hence, or less, I may say a quarter of a century hence? Society in this colony is ever shifting and changing, it is like a dissolving view, old faces disappear every year to be succeeded by new ones, and a quarter of a century hence your Kennedy endowment would be there, but the memory of the man whom you specially designed to honour by such means will have faded in the haze and mist of years, and but few persons beyond an occasional student of local history would know how or why your memorial came by the name of Kennedy. I would point my meaning by an illustration. We have in the middle of our city a large pile of buildings called the Murray Barracks. They are not a thing of beauty, perhaps, but they are pretentious by reason of their vast and capacious dimensions. Not far from them we have Murray Road and a Murray Pier, and there is also a Murray Battery. It would surprise some of you to learn that all these structures were so called in order to do honour to the name and to perpetuate the memory of one who was much revered and esteemed by the generation who preceded us. We could ask how many of us, in spite of the hopes and aspirations of those who preceded us, know who Murray was, and notwithstanding all the structures bearing his name which confront us as daily reminders of that name. I think it would be the natural feeling of this meeting that the honoured name of Kennedy should not be consigned to the same precarious fate; and therefore I think our preference would naturally be that the memorial to be adopted should take the form of a statue, because a public statue of Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY would never lose its individuality.

Nothing more quickly destroys an error than to attempt to establish it scientifically, so we leave Mr. PRICE’S extraordinary logic and apropos illustrations to common-sense consideration without further comment.

It was a relief after the affected Jesuitism of the Surveyor-General to hear Mr. A. P. MACLEW’S in straightforward, manly fashion come to the real object of the meeting, namely, to propose that a public statue be erected as a just and grateful tribute to the memory of Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY. Mr. MACLEW with excellent judgment referred to the great interest Sir ARTHUR always took in, and the substantial support and encouragement he frequently gave to our national sports and pastimes, and made eloquent allusion to his social attributes, which, combined with his upright character and administrative ability, tended to make him one of the most popular, respected and successful governors that ever came from the Colonial Office. Mr. REINER’S references, when seconding the proposal for a statue, to such practical works as the advance of education and the establishment of our lighthouses, which will ever be associated with the name of Governor KENNEDY, were also strictly to the point. After Mr. T. JACKSON, Mr. C. P. CHAN, and Mr. H. N. MOY on behalf of the Chinese and Indian communities, had spoken in favor of the proposed memorial taking the form of a public statue, Mr. MACLEW’S motion was unanimously agreed to. Mr. W. H. FORBES then proposed the

election of a body of gentlemen to act as a committee, which with a resolution brought forward by Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL conveying the sympathy of the community to the members of Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY’S family, brought the legitimate business of the meeting to a termination.

As we have previously stated, we thoroughly agree with the object of Saturday’s meeting, and with the decision so unanimously arrived at. A public statue appears to us to be the most appropriate memorial, under all circumstances, that could have been adopted, and we cannot doubt that the gentlemen in whose hands the task of carrying out the work has been placed, will ensure that our tribute of respect to Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY will alike prove a credit to the munificence and taste of the community.

Two years ago in dealing in these columns with what at that time was the vexed question of Chinese-coolie emigration to the Australian Colonies, we indulged in some strong animadversions on the unsatisfactory manner in which these so-called free emigrants were examined prior to leaving this colony by the officers of the Emigration Department. We then said referring to the notorious *Glamis Castle* case:—“That the Emigration Officer’s examination was a thorough farce, must be patent to every one who knows anything of the manner in which these sham examinations are conducted, and we must hold the Governor responsible for permitting such a state of affairs to exist.” And with further reference to the common practice in Hongkong of one government official filling two or three different positions, which we took the liberty of saying was a principle “rotten to the core and wholly indefensible,” we observed: “The time has surely come when the Augean Stable wants a thorough cleaning out, and we would strongly recommend that a start be made at once in the Emigration Department.” Most of our readers will remember that Captain THOMSON, who in addition to his position of Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, &c., held that of Emigration Officer, took umbrage at our remarks, and formally applied to the Government for permission to institute proceedings for libel against this journal. Captain THOMSON’S application, led to serious complications in the Executive Council, and the position taken up on the matter by Dr. STEWART, who was then acting as Colonial Secretary, ended in that officer resigning (?) his position. Governor Sir JOHN POKER HENNESSY after stating to the members of his Council that he had as a matter of fact officially reprimanded the Emigration Officer on account of the insufficient examinations of emigrants, declined to permit Captain THOMSON either to withdraw his formal application or to institute legal proceedings, and the question was eventually submitted to the Secretary of State (EARL KIMBERLEY) who supported Governor HENNESSY’S action, and laid down a rule that under no circumstances could any colonial servant take proceedings for libel against a public newspaper without the express sanction of the Home Government. Although we had good reasons for believing that the worthy Harbour Master was not what could be accurately termed a free-agent in his wild crusade against this journal, and as we, moreover, were in a position to prove the literal truth of every word we had written as to the unsatisfactory character of the official examination of Chinese emigrants, and quite prepared to defend our statements with regard to the necessity for a thorough cleansing of the “Augean Stable,” nothing was farther from our intention or desire than to reflect personally on that well meaning but somewhat irascible official. Our attack was made on a rotten system, and not on individuals whose responsibility could of necessity only be limited in extent. Since that time we have in the course of duty occasionally directed attention to abuses in various departments of the local government service, and it was only the other day that the very important subject of arranging the contracts for the execution of public works—which had become a matter of common talk in the colony in a manner anything but creditable to certain officials—called for some exceedingly plain-spoken truths.

The above references have been elicited by another government abuse, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, by what is said to be a government abuse of public rights under departmental auspices, which is at present causing a good deal of discussion throughout the colony, and which it seems to us, calls for a thorough investigation in the interests of all concerned. A short time ago a witty correspondent proposed to us for elucidation a conundrum incidentally relating to Hongkong and its management of the internal affairs of government. It was worded—“In what manner does Hongkong in its official element resemble an oyster just removed from its bed beneath the waves?” The answer was neat and appropriate:—“It opens its official mouth just sufficiently wide to let you see that there is something inside; but when enquiry is made as to what that something is the mouth hermetically closes.” A column of the most bitter invective and pungent criticism could not more effectively or more satirically lay bare that world of red tape which constitutes Hongkong’s officialdom, and which is the bane of the colony’s prosperity. Political revolutions are the gradual outcome of extended and enlightened experience of the debased character of other forms of government; a revolution in the “Augean Stables” of our official department is therefore most likely to be brought about by an exposure of abuses, the continued existence of which are calculated to bring the Government into contempt.

We have before us a copy of “The Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance of 1879,” which, according to the wording of the preamble, is an ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to consolidate and amend the laws relating to merchant shipping, the duties of the Harbour Master, the control and management of the waters of the colony, and the regulation of vessels navigating the same. Without wasting time beating about the bush, we think it best to state plainly that in various departments presumed to be under the direction and supervision of the Harbour Master, there appears to have been for a considerable time past a series of incomprehensible misunderstandings, glaring misinterpretations, or gross blunders in carrying out the provisions of the act we have just quoted. As our space will not permit us to deal with the whole of our subject in one article, we will confine our remarks in the present instance to that branch of the Harbour Department to which is entrusted the shipment and discharge of seamen in Hongkong.

We are credibly informed that it has been the custom in the department just named to issue permits to masters of vessels of other than British nationality, authorising such masters to ship their seamen at their respective consulates, and to charge for such permit a fee of one dollar per man. On reference to section 5 of chapter 5 in Ordinance No. 8 of 1879, dealing with the shipping and discharge of seamen, we find it stated that—

“No seaman shall, except with the Harbour Master’s sanction, be shipped to or discharged from any vessel other than that of the Harbour Master, who shall charge for every seaman shipped, a fee of one dollar, such fee to be paid, in the first instance, by the master of the ship shipping such seaman, and such master shall deduct the same from the wages of the seaman shipped; and the Harbour Master shall require such seaman to deliver to him his certificate of discharge from the last ship, and failing the production of such certificate, such seaman shall be bound to give satisfactory explanation to the Harbour Master of the cause of his non-production thereof. The above mentioned fee shall be accounted for by the Harbour Master to the Treasury.”

At the first glance this section of the act would appear by a side wind (for the Harbour Master’s sanction) to justify the permit system above alluded to; but a closer investigation of that and following sections conclusively negatives the assumption; in fact, it is plainly set down that the ordinance applies only to British and Colonial ships. The remaining sections of this chapter clearly show that the powers possessed by the Harbour Master with regard to British and Colonial vessels, are vested in the various Consuls or Vice-Consuls where foreign vessels are concerned. But admitting the very remote contingency that the Harbour Department had for years been illegally collecting these fees owing to an erroneous interpretation of the clauses of the ordinance, it must be admitted that it is plainly enough laid down in section 5 that such fees “shall be accounted for by the Harbour Master to the Treasury.” We ask the question on behalf of the public whose interests we represent—Have the fees collected for these permits been regularly accounted for to the Colonial Treasury? If so, we shall be pleased to be the medium of removing a strong impression which has got abroad that such has not been the case; if not, we should really like to know in what manner they have been bestowed for the benefit of the colony.

Humani est errare. Our researches into the matters alluded to above have been conducted methodically and with scrupulous care, and yet it is possible that in some respects we may have erred; but, if so, it has neither been through recklessness nor carelessness. With regard especially to the question of these permit fees, a most minute investigation of the Harbour Master’s official reports for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882 respectively—vide the *Government Gazette* for 1881, 1882 and 1883—throws no satisfactory light on the matter. In 1880 the number of seamen reported as being shipped is stated at 6392; in 1881 there were 6940 and in 1882 no fewer than 9704. These numbers represent the exact amounts paid in to the Colonial Treasury as shipping fees, at the rate of one dollar per man. But on examining and comparing these statistics with the records at the Harbour Department, we find that the figures we have quoted refer only to seamen shipped on board American vessels, and do not include those shipped by the respective Consuls on board foreign vessels. At the German Consulate the number of seamen shipped last year totals something over 1,300, and the records of the United States Consulate show that 479 men were shipped on American vessels. These are the figures from but two of the eighteen consulates in the port.

Another strange phase in these proceedings at the Harbour Department requires explanation. From statistics supplied to us from the United States Consulate, it appears that during the present year up to yesterday’s date 443 men had been shipped on board American vessels, and upon 380 of these a fee of one dollar per man had been paid to the Harbour Master’s Department in addition to the usual consular fees. The question at once arises—why were fees charged only on 380 and not on the whole number? That is exactly what we wish the Harbour Department or the Government to explain. The vast majority of the balance of 163 were shipped on board the steamers of the Pacific Mail Company as follows:—

January to City of Peking, 10 men
February to City of Peking, 10 men
March to City of Peking, 10 men
April to City of Peking, 10 men
May to City of Peking, 10 men
June to City of Peking, 10 men
July to City of Peking, 10 men
Total, 70 men.

For these not one single cent has ever been demanded by or paid to the Harbour Department. The remaining two men to make up the full number quoted above were shipped last Monday on board the American ship *C. D. Bryant*, and the master of that vessel paid no fees, nor was he asked to do so.

On this branch of our subject little more remains to be said. In our opinion, which is based on the construction and wording of Ordinance 8 of 1879, the exacting of these permit fees from foreign sailors is clearly illegal. The question of what has been done with these fees is for the Government to investigate. An impression is abroad that they have not gone into the Colonial Treasury; that, in justice to all concerned, ought to be set right. Why the steamers of the Pacific Mail Co. and the ship *C. D. Bryant* should have been exempted from the fees charged against the seamen of other foreign vessels is another matter which requires an official enquiry. Colonel Mossy, the Consul for the United States has, we believe, written to the Government on the subject, and as the rights of the foreign seamen could not possibly be in abler and more experienced hands than in those of the old Confederate chieftain, there can be little doubt that, as the result of his representations and protests, all grievances will be fairly remedied, and the true state of the law as regards the shipping of alien seamen accurately defined.

For these not one single cent has ever been demanded by or paid to the Harbour Department. The remaining two men to make up the full number quoted above were shipped last Monday on board the American ship *C. D. Bryant*, and the master of that vessel paid no fees, nor was he asked to do so.

On this branch of our subject little more remains to be said. In our opinion, which is based on the construction and wording of Ordinance 8 of 1879, the exacting of these permit fees from foreign sailors is clearly illegal. The question of what has been done with these fees is for the Government to investigate. An impression is abroad that they have not gone into the Colonial Treasury; that, in justice to all concerned, ought to be set right. Why the steamers of the Pacific Mail Co. and the ship *C. D. Bryant* should have been exempted from the fees charged against the seamen of other foreign vessels is another matter which requires an official enquiry. Colonel Mossy, the Consul for the United States has, we believe, written to the Government on the subject, and as the rights of the foreign seamen could not possibly be in abler and more experienced hands than in those of the old Confederate chieftain, there can be little doubt that, as the result of his representations and protests, all grievances will be fairly remedied, and the true state of the law as regards the shipping of alien seamen accurately defined.

HAIPHONG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Haiphong, July 12th, 1883.

Nothing of special importance, if I except the arrival of the transport *Annamite* with reinforcements, has occurred since I last wrote. I came down from Hanoi by the *Rurik* a few days ago, and will probably remain here for the next eight or ten days. In Hanoi the troops are suffering greatly from the intense heat, and a good deal of sickness prevails. The work on the roads has been progressing most satisfactorily, and the general arrangements inside the concession have been much improved. The enemy has made no offensive movements for a considerable time past, but they are stationed in great force a few miles from the town. Rumours were prevalent that the Black Flags had been strongly reinforced by Chinese regular troops from Yunnan and Kwang-si, but these reports are not credited by the French officers. Latest advice from Namdinh state that the garrison there has been almost constantly subjected to bombardment by the Annamese, who, however, keep at a safe distance, so no damage has been done. Fever and diarrhoea are still troublesome.

On arriving at Haiphong I was glad to find that the transport *Annamite* had arrived from Saigon. She was out at Ha-long Bay with the rest of the fleet. The reinforcements brought on by this vessel numbered 900 soldiers and 50 officers. I hear as I write these lines that 450 are going right away to Hanoi in the *Rurik*. It is understood here that none of the reinforcements will visit Haiphong.

I went round yesterday to M. Roque’s to have a look at the ponies brought down from your port by the *Nam-tian*. I met Captain Garceau there, who told me he had a very rough passage down, which accounted for two or three of the ponies looking rather sick, as they had not got over the effects of the voyage. I thought them an exceedingly good looking lot of animals, sturdy and fit for good service. Two of them especially were very thin, but as I hear they were taken up from grass they could not well be otherwise. A French officer mounted one of them, a dark grey, but although a pretty good rider he could not maintain his seat, and quickly came down a cropper. After a few days rest the ponies will be sent up to General Bouet at Hanoi. Our native ponies are very small but hardy, and capable of going through a vast amount of work; however, the French are unable to procure any as the natives stand in fear of the mandarins.

It is rumoured that the French will shortly make another sortie in force from Hanoi; but I don’t believe it, and am of opinion that very little in the way of fighting will be done until the cold weather sets in.

Nothing more has been heard about the so-called attack on Haiphong by the Annamese. It was, as I stated at the time, a plundering expedition, and was very much exaggerated. The accounts of the affair in the other two Hongkong papers were really laughable. There is a “special correspondent” here, and I suppose he must write something.

As I wish to send these few lines by the *Nam-tian* I must now say *au revoir*. Hope to have something more interesting to send next time.

OLD TIMES AROUND SWATOW.

THE O-TENG-PUE AFFAIR.

Between five or six miles north of Swatow, and on the main water channel to Hu city stands the town of O-Teng-Pue. Its people are mainly tilters of the fields, but in the days of junk ascendancy many of them were sailors, who had become more bold and venturesome from their trips abroad.

During the disorganization already spoken of, O-Teng-Pue attained a disreputable prominence. Several smaller villages were tributary, hiding themselves under the protection of the large village. Together they could command it was claimed, six thousand men at the bang of a gong, ready to fight other villages if required. O-Teng-Pue had been successful in some of its feuds beyond its neighbours. Its people, therefore, became insolent and quarrelsome, and defiant to all passers-by. On one occasion a reliable witness passing by saw as evidence of their ferocity in half a dozen human heads stacked up by the roadside. They

had been taken in a foray made two or three days before, and were put there that the general public might know what O-Teng-Pue could do when it set about it. A foreign Consul passing along one day, and known by the villagers to be such, had a taste of their scorn in a volley of vituperation to which his ears were unaccustomed. This was followed up by the pantomime of a decapitation, the villains sawing at their own necks with their hands to help him the better to understand what they would be glad to do if they dared. All along that waterway to the Hu city, foreigners, passing to and fro as they must needs sometimes do, were sure to run a gauntlet of insult. The monotony of common curses was varied with an occasional shower of clods, stones, and broken crockery. If there were any dead cats lying around they were sent flying after the crockery in hopes they would find a lodging on the boat of the passing foreigners. In this kind of worry the O-Teng-Pue people were seldom found wanting. Only their village lay a short distance from the canal, and not being able to see the coming foreigner in good season, they lost many precious opportunities which were improved by more fortunate villagers living on the banks.

Now, this was not a desirable state of things, but there was no remedy for it. An end, however, came unexpectedly. There was a small British gunboat in port. One day a few of its men in one of the ship’s boats took a pull into this same canal where insult and injury to passers-by were reported as so common. They went in beyond O-Teng-Pue a short distance, without any mishap. It was said that some of them fired off their guns in the rice fields, and after a time started on their return.

But this was too much for the fiery temper of O-Teng-Pue. That a handful of British marines should dare take such liberty near a town which could show its pile of human heads, was more than flesh and blood could bear. The alarm was sounded. The clans rallied, and off they started with spears, matchlocks, cleavers, and stones, to pursue the retreating seamen. A long running fight ensued. The marines were chased and stoned. Some of them met with severe injuries, and it was a marvel that they had not been killed outright. Bleeding, battered, and exhausted they reached their vessel at Swatow. The whole settlement was in excitement, and news was hastily posted off to Hongkong.

This, now, was too much for the British Admiral to bear. That his marines should be stoned down a public waterway recognised by Treaty, in his judgment, called for instant retribution. Men-of-war came upon Hongkong with soldiers on board. The O-Teng-Pue people heard of it, and made dire threats of vengeance. Any of the marines should visit the village, and the soldiers did visit the village. Between two and three hundred men were landed and marched out to O-Teng-Pue. Brave old Chinamen in Swatow shook their heads as the troops filed off, and said, “Those soldiers little knew what they were going to.” The soldiers were only a few, while O-Teng-Pue could muster four or five thousand men, and was not to be trifled with. Some of the observers went so far as to say that none of the soldiers would live to come back, and there would be a serious time indeed. But the soldiers silently wended their way, winding in and out in single file along the narrow highway, and without reaching the town. They drew up in line and fired a volley over into the town. It was not intended to harm them, nor, indeed, was any special harm done by the discharge. The balls pattered on the roofs of the houses. It was intended to produce a panic, and a panic was the result. The villagers—men, women, and children—fled in crowds. After giving them a little time to get out of the way, the troops went into the town. Private dwellings were not injured, but one or two old temples were burned in part in order to intimidate the villagers. They then filed out of the town and sat down under the trees to eat their lunch in quiet and comfort. What impudent and self-assured fellows these were to be able to eat at such a time as that. They marched leisurely homeward, re-entering Swatow with the placidity of men just returning from a stroll.

Now came a storm of diplomatic excitement. In due time the matter got into Parliament. There were questions put by one honourable gentleman and answered by another. There were denials numerous and voluminous sent to and fro. There were criticisms and censures dealt out right and left. Such a course on the part of the navy was wholly improper. The Taoist complained that he was not allowed to punish them himself. Viceroy and Cabinet Ministers re-echoed the sentiment, and discontent swelled in volume, and the whole affair was pronounced most ill-judged and unfortunate.

The memory of the O-Teng-Pue affair has almost passed away. Some change may be that now which would not have been tolerated then. It will be granted that this method of dealing with the O-Teng-Pue offenders was irregular, but the emergency was not a common one. It was said that the Taoist should have been allowed to deal with them, but the Taoist had very little power to deal with any case. At that very time there were scores of villages at bloody feud. Some of these villages were weaker than O-Teng-Pue, yet the Taoist could not deal with them. The O-Teng-Pue would have defied him, and their strength and numbers were such that they could have compounded the case in some way. There would have been a long wordy correspondence, a few petty police demonstrations, and then the matter would have ended. The fact would still remain that O-Teng-Pue had driven away a British boat’s crew, and had suffered nothing for it. They would have had their laurels and worn them, and Consuls and passers-by would have been vilified more than ever. But then, it was said General Pang and his soldiers were available. Yes, it is true, but all over the country. Evidently, it was not safe to abuse foreigners. Retribution was not as hand, and came quick and irrevocably. From that they began a change of tone in the treatment of foreigners; the entire foreign community have reaped the benefits of that prompt action ever since. In the opinion of many, no treat in the history of Swatow has produced such substantial security to the whole foreign community as that morning march on O-Teng-Pue—*The Star in the East*.

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.
Banks, which jumped up late yesterday afternoon to 207 and 208 per cent. premium, and presented every indication of reaching still higher figures, have failed to maintain their position this forenoon. On time a few transactions have been arranged at 213 and 214 for the end of September and 211 for August 31st, and shares are wanted at 206 for the end of the present month; however, the business done has not been of an important character, and as there are sellers at 207 for July 31st the stock may be described as unsteady with a downward tendency. A report has been current of the failure of a native bank in Foochow for a large sum, and it was rumoured that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had been hard hit over the affair. It is, we believe, quite true that there has been such a failure, although the amount has been greatly exaggerated; but so far as we can gather, the local Bank is so well secured that it will escape with a trifling loss. Sales of Chinese Insurances have been reported at 230, and 200 shares are on offer at the rate. China Fires have depreciated slightly, holders of the scrip now offering to deal at 382½ per share. Docks are also weaker, with sellers for cash at 60 per cent. premium. Inquiries in several quarters have been made after Hotel scrip, and buyers would be forthcoming at 163 per share; these terms, however, do not appear to be good enough for holders, so that a better rate will doubtless be offered. The only business in Sugar stocks brought under our observation was a few sales of Luzons at 80 for the end of the month. Other quotations are unchanged.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex-New Issue—164 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—164 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$2,650 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,550 per share, Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1050 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex. div., sales and sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352½ per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$382½ per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—60 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$13 per share, premium, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$163 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div., sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$207 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$79 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$160 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—18 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7½
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/7½
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight 3/7½
Cred. at 4 months sight 3/8½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/8½ @ 3/8½
ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 4/56
Credits, at 4 months sight 4/56
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 22½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 22½
ON DEMAND.—22½
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days sight 73½

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA.....per picul, \$530
(Allowance, Tels. 24.)
OLD MALWA.....per picul, \$550
(Allowance, Tels. 40.)
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$602½
NEW PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$607½
NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$600
OLD PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$605
OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$602½
NEW BENARES (high touch) per chest, \$557½
NEW BENARES (low touch) per chest, \$555
NEW BENARES (bottom).....per chest, \$560
PERSIAN (best quality).....per chest, \$520
NEW PERSIAN.....per picul, \$420
(Allowance, Tels. 24.)
OLD PERSIAN.....per picul, \$375
(Allowance, Tels. 8.)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register.)

Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—Wet Bulb	Thermometer—Wet Bulb	Thermometer—Wet Bulb
30.0	80.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0
30.1	81.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0
30.2	82.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0
30.3	83.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
30.4	84.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
30.5	85.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0
30.6	86.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0
30.7	87.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0
30.8	88.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0
30.9	89.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0
31.0	90.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

PESHAWUR, British steamer, 1,350, E. J. Baker, 18th July.—Liverpool and June, and Singapore 12th July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
ANTON, German steamer, 396, Schroder, 18th July.—Hohow 17th July, Sugar.—Order.
OLYMPIA, German steamer, 783, E. Christiansen, 18th July.—Hamburg 31st May, and Singapore 12th July, General.—Siemens & Co.
GOODSELL, American bark, 843, Wm. R. Hogan, 18th July.—New York 30th Jan., Kerosine Oil.—Russell & Co.
AMERIQUE, French steamer, 1,350, Jouve, 19th July.—Shanghai 16th July, Merchandise.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
GLENLIVON, British steamer, 2,118, D. O. MacKinlay, 19th July.—Singapore 13th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TOO-NAN, Chinese steamer, 1,261, Marsden, 19th July.—Amoy, and Swatow 18th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
GLENFALLOCH, British steamer, 1,408, Burch, 19th July.—Shanghai 4th July, and Foochow 17th, Tea.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Anchises, British steamer, for Amoy.
Kwangtung, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Wells, German steamer, for Macao.
Occident, German bark, for Whampoa.
Yeh-shin, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

July 18, Fooksang, British steamer, for Canton.
July 19, Alwine, German steamer, for Canton.
July 19, Anierley, British steamer, for Foochow.
July 19, Taichow, British steamer, for Swatow and Bangkok.
July 19, Nepaul, British steamer, for Singapore, Bombay, &c.
July 19, Yeh-shin, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Fooksang, str., from London.—Dr. and Mrs. Manson, child, and European female servant, Miss Ogilvie, and Mr. J. Brown, for Hongkong. From Bombay.—Messrs. R. D. Tata, R. M. Tata, and Kapadia and servant. From Penang.—77 Chinese. From Shanghai.—11 nuns, from London. From Venice.—Mr. Rost, from Penang.—Messrs. K. G. Chye and servant, and Duggan and servant.
Per Amerique, str., from Shanghai.—46 Chinese.
Per Olympia, str., from Hamburg, &c.—Messrs. Dedrecht and Ingenoer.
Per Anton, str., from Hohow.—18 Chinese.
Per Glenlyon, str., from Singapore.—Mr. Randolph, and 190 Chinese, for Hongkong. For Shanghai.—Mr. Morez.

DEPARTED.

Per Nepaul, str., from Hongkong.—Mrs. Ribbier, for Singapore. For London.—Lieut. Col. F. Cardew, Messrs. A. Shaw and Thorpe. From Shanghai.—Captain and Mrs. Bicknell, for Melbourne. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Edgar. For London.—Messrs. J. Frames and T. Seanes. From Yokohama.—Mr. J. U. Pauline, for Penang. For Venice.—Mrs. Anderson and servant, and Rev. R. W. Smart. For London.—Miss Wynn.
Per Yeh-shin, str., for Shanghai.—12 Chinese.
Per Anchises, str., for Amoy.—6 Europeans and 100 Chinese.
Per Kwangtung, str., for Swatow, &c.—4 Europeans and 300 Chinese.
Per Wells, str., for Macao.—30 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship Glenfalloch reports left Shanghai on the 4th instant, and Foochow on the 17th. Had moderate monsoon and strong current.
The British steamship Peshawur reports left Bombay on the 30th June, and Singapore on the 13th instant. Had S. Westerly winds and fine weather.
The British steamship Glenlyon reports left Singapore on the 13th instant at 5.30 p.m.—Experienced light Southerly winds to Pulo Sapata; thence to port had moderate monsoon with clear weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Hohow and Pakhol.—Per Wells, to-day, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per Kwangtung, to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Saigon, Singapore, and Colombo.—Per Amerique, to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Saigon.—Per Anton, to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 1.30 P.M.
For Shanghai.—Per Glenlyon, to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Nagasaki, Higo, and Yokohama.—Per Zambesi, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Manila.—Per Diamant, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Singapore and Bombay.—Per Khiva, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETR.	WIND.	WIND.	WIND.	WIND.	WIND.
Time	Direction	Force	Direction	Force	Direction
Baromet. 7.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 8.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 9.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 10.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 11.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 12.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 1.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 2.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 3.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 4.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 5.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 6.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 7.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 8.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 9.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 10.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 11.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 12.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 1.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 2.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 3.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 4.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 5.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 6.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 7.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 8.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 9.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 10.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 11.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 12.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 1.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 2.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 3.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 4.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 5.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 6.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 7.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 8.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 9.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 10.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 11.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 12.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 1.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 2.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 3.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 4.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 5.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 6.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 7.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 8.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 9.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 10.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 11.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 12.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 1.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 2.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 3.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 4.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 5.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 6.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 7.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 8.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 9.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 10.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 11.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 12.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 1.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 2.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 3.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 4.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 5.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 6.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 7.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 8.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 9.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 10.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 11.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 12.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 1.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 2.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 3.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 4.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 5.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 6.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 7.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 8.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 9.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 10.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 11.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 12.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 1.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 2.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 3.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 4.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 5.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 6.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 7.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 8.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 9.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 10.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 11.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 12.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 1.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 2.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 3.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 4.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 5.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 6.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 7.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 8.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 9.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 10.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 11.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 12.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 1.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 2.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 3.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 4.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 5.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 6.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 7.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 8.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 9.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 10.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 11.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 12.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 1.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 2.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 3.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 4.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 5.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 6.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W. by N.
Baromet. 7.00	W. by N.	3	W. by N.	3	W.

the net profit represented by the figure 10, interest on capital being charged to the account, should be appropriated in the proportion of 7 to A, and 3 to B."

The answer was that the legality of such arrangement would be most questionable, it might, or might not, be enforced by a court in Japan!!! Of course B has not lent the money.

To make things worse the Government have just put into force some new and most despot press laws, whereby the press is completely muzzled. They are now afraid that the people will have the causes of their grievances put before them through the medium of the vernacular press, with the result of open rebellion. It is really terrible to see a whole nation verging on a retrograde bankers' strike, with the means of getting out of their embarrassments at hand, but with a Government full of sentimental feelings of injured pride and vanity resolutely driving them on to the inevitable end. The *Yokohama Gazette* truly says that the two great desiderata for the government at the present time are:—

- 1st.—The total abolition of governmental and official interference with trade.
- 2nd.—The grant of facilities for procuring the assistance of capital.

The people may bear with the government until 1890, when a constitutional government is promised them; but I seriously doubt this. With promised alterations in her commercial laws there is a bright future before the *Land of the Rising Sun*; but not otherwise; and this time will show her no more.

We have the British gumbast *Zephyr* in port. The weather is showery and cool.

NOTES FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

The construction of the port of Amagasaki, in Hiogo, has been completed.

A case of cholera occurred on the 24th ultimo at Koiso-mura, Kanagawa *ken*.

The rice stored in the Fukugawa granaries, Tokio, amounts to 315,080 bags.

There is considerable pressure of business in the naval arsenal, owing to the manufacture of cannon to be mounted in the various war-vessels.

It has been decided to secure the services of a prominent Dutch naval engineer in order to push forward the construction of forts.

H.I.H. Prince Takekito has been appointed teacher of gunnery in the Naval College.

The late Mr. Foster paid a visit to the residence of H.E. Iwakura on Monday last to inquire after his health.

H.E. Iwakura is reported to be in a somewhat precarious condition. His Majesty the Emperor is very much concerned.

The Maharajah of Johore will shortly be presented with an Imperial decoration.

H.I.H. Arisugawa Takehito was promoted yesterday to the rank of First Lieutenant. In honor of his promotion, His Highness gave an entertainment to the Princes of the Blood.

H.E. Matsukata, Minister of Finance, having concluded the inaugural ceremony of the branch of the Nippon Bank at Osaka, left for Kishiu on a tour of inspection.

According to the financial estimates for the 16th fiscal year of Meiji, the sum to be expended for the construction of forts is put down at *yen* 300,000.

Mr. Yamaguchi, one of those who recently graduated at the Military College, has received orders to proceed to France for the purpose of completing his studies.

The authorities have lately engaged an engineer from France for the construction of forts in the various prefectures of the empire.

The war-vessel *Hysei Kan*, which is now undergoing repairs at Yokosuka, will be fitted with torpedo gear lately purchased in England.

The Naval Department, having lately sent an expedition to the coast for the construction of two steamers, dispatched a few days ago two officials, to superintend the matter. [This statement is somewhat inexplicable.—*Ed. Y. M.*]

It is said that Mr. Kim Ok-Kyun, a Korean notable, who lately arrived in Tokyo, has been instructed by his Government to investigate the methods of colonization and whale-fishing.

A Korean officer detailed for the superintendence of the mines in his country has lately arrived in Nagasaki and engaged a number of skilled Japanese miners.

It is reported that an officer in a certain prefecture has embezzled Government money to the amount of between *yen* 40,000 and *yen* 50,000. So soon as he sent in his resignation he was arrested.

Information from Korea states that the King of that country issued a decree in the beginning of last month to the effect that the eight dignitaries who were in the service of his father's Government, and acted as leaders of the late insurgents, should be sentenced to death by suicide, and that four others should be exiled.

Some residents of In-chön, Korea, propose to organize a steamship company with a capital of five hundred thousand *yen*, under the auspices of their Government. It is said that as soon as the scheme is decided on, an order will be sent to the Kobe Engineering Bureau for the construction of the steamers.

The price of shams and bacon in the prefecture of Chima seems to be successful.

The quality, we are informed, is not inferior to the commodity imported from America and England, while it is purchasable at a lower rate. Active exports are being taken by the authorities to encourage this industry.

Intelligence from Korea announces that the number of houses built by natives at In-chön has reached fifty, and increases day by day, and that the Chinese merchants there are investigating the prices of the various commodities. No Japanese has attempted to construct a house since the demolition of the Hiroshima garrison, which was stationed there some time after the good will of the natives by their humanity.

Mr. Kim Ok-Kyun, a prominent Korean, protesting towards a memorial to his Government, urging the necessity of constructing roads. His views were adopted by the Government and repairs will be made to the road from In-chön to Seoul under the direction of Japanese.

The following letter has been received from Seoul, Korea:—On the 23rd of May last the King made a visit to Katokan where the Korean troops are trained by Chinese officers. These Korean troops, being denominated the pro-Chinese vanguard, were the first to whom the King had granted the treaty with America.

Among these troops, holding more advanced views, are speaking of His Majesty's ability in high terms. On the evening of the 22nd May, H.E. Takekaze, Japanese Minister, gave a banquet to General Fokee and his staff. Japanese merchants in Pusan are to be congratulated as trade has assumed a favorable aspect. The steamers and sailing vessels that enter and leave the port average one per day. Cotton is being exported for the first time since the port was open to foreign commerce. Rice is saleable at *yen* 4 per *cho*, whilst in Seoul it is double that price. About five *ri* away from the Japanese spring fairs have been discovered, one of which is named after the Government, at the disposal of the Japanese settlers, who now number two thousand. On the contrary, those in Wonsan are suffering from the severe depression in trade and are leaving for other places. In In-chön, there are about one hundred Japanese and their number steadily increases. This place will not, however, become a great emporium as was expected, because Yang-wu-chün is very near and situated in a more convenient position, and trade with the interior

SIR GEORGE BOWYER.

We regret to announce the very sudden death of Sir George Bowyer at his chambers in the Temple. When his laundress entered his room in King's Bench-walk, yesterday morning (June 7th) she found him quite dead, and the medical man, who was immediately sent for, stated that he must have died some hours before. Sir George Bowyer was a rather learned lawyer and a somewhat eccentric politician. He had ceased to be a Member of Parliament for some years before his death, but he was for a long time well known in the House of Commons, and the last he took an active part in political and religious controversies. He was born in 1811, was educated at Oxford, and was called to the Bar by the Benchers of the Middle Temple in 1839. He never had much practice, and his studies took rather a 'historical' not to say an antiquarian direction, than that which conducted barristers to places of honour and emolument. He was made Reader in Law to his Inn, and he was the author of several legal works which indicated a considerable amount of research. Perhaps the most important event of his life was his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, which took in 1860. Just a year before that he had stood unsuccessfully for the borough of Reading, but after his change of religion he made no further attempt upon an English constituency. In 1852, however, he was elected for Dundalk, which is now represented by a more eminent member of the English Bar of the same religious persuasion. For Dundalk he continued to sit for sixteen years, and during that period his Parliamentary career was not undistinguished. He showed all the zeal of a convert on behalf of the Church which he had joined, and he entered into unequal combat with Mr. Gladstone on the great question of Italian unity. Mrs. Craik, the authoress of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' has written a picturesque account of a debate on this subject which she witnessed from the Ladies' Gallery, and in which the present Prime Minister replied, as she says, quite impersonally and conclusively and finally, to the arguments of Sir George Bowyer. From 1868 to 1871 Sir George Bowyer remained out of Parliament, but in the latter year he was elected for the county of Wexford in the Catholic and Home Rule interest. At this time Sir George may be said to have practically severed himself from the liberal party. He gave a general support to the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield, though on Irish questions he followed, more or less faithfully, the guidance of Mr. Butt. Sir George Bowyer was, in fact, like so many converts, a Catholic at first and a politician afterwards. Since 1871, as 1870, he came forward to defend Pius X. and Cardinal Wiseman on the question of distributing England into Catholic dioceses, which led to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. To the end of his life he continued to be a zealous Roman Catholic, and he was a diligent student of the canon law. However completely he had assimilated the customs of the Roman Catholic Church was illustrated in a letter which he addressed not long since to a contemporary on the condition of Ireland, and in which he described the injunction 'Thou shalt not steal,' as the seventh Commandment. Sir George Bowyer's principle works were his three 'Commentaries' on the 'Constitutional Law of England,' the 'Modern Civil Law,' and the 'Universal Public Law' respectively. It will thus be seen that his legal learning, which was considerable—lay rather in the region of international jurisprudence, and of that Roman system which is the basis of most European codes, than in the less scientific and homogeneous sphere of modern English law as administered in the Queen's Courts. A hostile critic might have described Sir George Bowyer as a great authority in points of obsolete law and antiquated practice. But much of his knowledge was of a kind which would be well if the majority of English jurists did not so wholly neglect. Sir George Bowyer succeeded his father in the baronetcy, and he owned a small property at Radley, where he often resided. He was for many years a member of the Reform Club, until the fact that his views had ceased to be in harmony with those of the club compelled the severance of the connection. Sir George was unmarried.—*Daily News.*

**To-day's
Advertisements.**

HASELMAYER'S RETURN.

**THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.**

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
LADY BOWEN & FAMILY,
PROFESSOR AND MADAME
HASELMAYER

desire to announce, for the acceptance of their
patrons, a short
AREWELL SERIES OF SEANCES,
AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG,
previous to their departure for India and Europe,
in which they will develop some of their
most remarkable Illustrations in
the Sciences of
PHYCHAUMATURGY AND ESCAMOTAGE,
including evolutions never previously
achieved by any other exponent
of Natural Science.

**ONLY THREE ENTERTAINMENTS,
WITH AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
will be given**

THIS EVENING.
THE 19TH JULY,
SATURDAY & MONDAY,
THE 21ST AND 23RD JULY,
and,

PROFESSOR HASELMAYER
assures his visitors that the productions are
such as can be witnessed with satisfac-
tion and pleasure by those of the
most fastidious and discriminating
who otherwise have objec-
tions to visit public
entertainments.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	\$1.50
Front Seats in Parterre	2.00
Back Seats	1.00
Children all over the House	1.00

Soldiers and Men-of-War's Men in uniform
all Price.

Season Tickets will be issued available for the
evening nights, or Family Tickets admitting three
persons to one Seance, at the following prices:

Dress Circle	\$5.00
Front Seats in Parterre	4.00
Back Seats	2.00

Above Season and Family Tickets can only
be had by subscription at Messrs. KELLY &
ALLEN's and not at the Theatre.

To be Let.

TO LET.

N O. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
" 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
" 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1883. [37]

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New
BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot
20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the
property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.
For all information, apply to
BIRD & PALMER.
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 31, MOSQUE JUNCTION.
Apply to
A. F. PEREIRA,
No. 1, Corner of Wyndham and
Wellington Street.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [545]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood
Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.
Private Family.
For Particulars, apply to
M. A.,
Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

TO LET.

O N P E D D A R ' S H I L L,
WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY,
TWO SPACIOUS APARTMENTS.
COOL AND AIRY.
For Particulars, apply to
X.,
Care of *Hongkong Telegraph Office.*
Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [533]

TO BE LET.
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

FIVE COMMODIOUS and well VENTIL-
ATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES
or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24,
Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street.
Apply on the Premises
F. VINCENTOT,
24, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [527]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms)
with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The
above has Gas and Water laid on; and im-
mediate possession can be had.
For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18]

Intimations.

**THE CANTON-HONGKONG WA HOP
TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

N O T I C E .

THE CANTON-HONGKONG TELE-
GRAPH LINE having been finished as
far as Kow-Wa village on the Mainland, the
Company will be prepared to accept for trans-
mission Telegrams from the Public on and after
MONDAY, the 9th day of July. The tariff of
rates will be 5 Cents per Word, to which, how-
ever, will have to be added an extra charge of
one cent for transmission by steam-launch be-
tween Hongkong and the present terminus of
the Line. This extra charge will be abolished
as soon as the Company has received permission
from the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT to connect the
end of the land-line with Hongkong by cable.
All Telegrams for Canton to be handed in at the
Company's Station, No. 89, PRAYA CENTRAL,
HONGKONG, as no messages will be received at
the temporary Station on the mainland. Mes-
sages from Canton to be handed in, at the
Company's Temporary Station at the EAST
STREET SUN-TOW-LAY in the City of Canton.
For Messages between Hongkong the rates of
the different other Telegraph Administrations
will have to be added to the Company's rates.
For acceptance and transmission of the Tele-
grams, consisting of words, &c., the Company
will be bound by the rules of the International
Telegraph Convention as followed by the other
Telegraph Administrations here. Chinese Mes-
sages will be transmitted and charged according
to the code books and regulations of the Great
Northern Telegraph Administration. These code
books may be had on application at the Com-
pany's Offices; Price 2 Cents each.
Senders of Messages may open a deposit ac-
count with the Company, and pass-books may be
had at the Company's Office on application.
The times of departure of the steam-launch
will be as follows:—

FROM HONGKONG.....	8 A.M.
" " " " " "	10 " "
" " " " " "	12 NOON.
" " " " " "	2 P.M.
" " " " " "	5 " "
FROM KOW-WA VILLAGE.....	9 A.M.
" " " " " "	11 " "
" " " " " "	1 P.M.
" " " " " "	3 " "
" " " " " "	5 " "
" " " " " "	7 " "

HO KWAN SHAN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [536]

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL"
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable
HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN
going home from the Far East. It is under the
direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs.
GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in
providing their visitors with every possible
comfort. TERMS, MODERATE. [502]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL
OLD STREET, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,
with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-
modation for travellers, especially those coming
from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at
the above establishment, at STRICTLY MODERATE
CHARGES. A HOADLY.

Intimations.

THE HALL & HOLTZ, CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

CAPITAL Tls. 300,000
 IN 6,000 SHARES OF Tls. 50 EACH.

1,000 SHARES
 ARE RESERVED IN PART PAYMENT TO THE VENDORS, AND THE BALANCE IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

Payment:—Tls. 10 per Share on Application
 Tls. 15 per Share on Allotment; Tls. 25 per Share Three Months after Allotment.
 Where no Allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
 F. W. LEMARCHAND, Esq. F. W. RICE, Esq.
 J. S. FRIEDL, Esq. F. W. GALLIES, Esq.
 JOHN MORRIS, Esq. G. MCBAIN, Esq.

BANKERS:
 THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

LEGAL ADVISER:
 R. E. WAINEWRIGHT, Esq.

AUDITOR:
 GEO. R. CORNER, Esq.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, developing and largely increasing the business of Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ, and of conducting the same, so far as the Shareholders are concerned, upon the Co-operative principle. With this view the Provisional Committee have arranged to acquire the leasehold store and premises in the Nanking and Szechuen Roads and the freehold manufactory and godown in the Yuen-Ming-Yuen and Sochow Roads, together with the plant, machinery, fixtures, stock-in-trade and goodwill of the Firm's business, upon very advantageous terms.

The following are the principal departments of the business as at present carried on, viz:—Household and General Stores, Wines, Spirits and other liquors, Bakery, Tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting, Drapery, Ladies' and Children's Outfitting, Fancy Goods, Furnishing and General Upholstery.

Each branch of the business is in good working order, and well provided with all requisite fixtures and plant, while the stock is large and suitable, and the present staff of assistants is thoroughly well qualified.

To aid production in the furniture factory, a powerful steam wood-working machinery has been ordered and may shortly be expected from Europe.

The gross returns of the Firm's business during the four years ended the 31st of March, 1882, have averaged about \$310,000.00 per annum, while the average annual profit during the same period has, after making ample allowance for bad debt, been over \$49,000.00.

Messrs. AUGUSTUS WHITE and GEORGE T. CORNER have certified to the above figures:—

While the averages mentioned above are for a period of four years, the business done during the latter two of those years shows a marked increase, the profits for the two years ended the 1st of March 1882 being over \$109,000, or about \$20,000 in excess of the previous two years.

The accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1883, have not yet been fully made up, but the Year Books for the last six months of that year show Net Sales of \$178,137.97, against \$166,277.64 for the corresponding period of the previous year, being an increase of \$11,860.33.

The net profits of the business of the Company will be applied in the first place to paying interest to the Shareholders upon their Capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and of whatever surplus may remain one-third will be applied in such way as the Shareholders shall from time to time determine, and the remaining two-thirds will be divided among those Shareholders who are contributors of business, *pro rata*, according to the amount of business contributed by each during the year in respect of which the distribution is made.

The purchase price to be paid for the land, buildings, plant, steam and other machinery, fixtures, and goodwill appertaining to Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ' business has been fixed at the sum of Tls. 150,000, in part payment of which the vendors are prepared to accept Tls. 100,000, in fully paid-up shares in the Company and two-thirds of the balance by equal instalments, 12 and 18 months respectively from the formation of the Company, thus leaving only Tls. 33,334 to be paid down. The unpaid purchase money will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. only, and the Directors will have the option of anticipating any payment of principal should they think fit to do so. The Vendors are prepared to dispose of their stock, all of which has been expressly imported for the business, and is in good condition, at its cost, as laid down in Shanghai. Its estimated value is about Tls. 15,000. Power will be taken in the Deed of Settlement to increase the Capital of the Company should such increase, at any future time, appear to the Shareholders desirable.

The present members of the Firm of HALL & HOLTZ have agreed to remain in the Company's service for at least three years, and to do their utmost to further its interests.

The Agreement of sale and the draft Deed of Settlement are open for inspection at the Office of the Company's Legal Adviser.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Application for Shares, can be obtained from Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ, or from the Company's Bankers.

Application for Shares, at Hongkong or Foochow, can be made to

Messrs. GILMAN & CO.,
 Agents of the Agra Bank.

For Sale.

LEGERDEMAIN.
GRAND OPPORTUNITY OF MAKING A FORTUNE IN A FEW YEARS.
FOR SALE.

PROFESSOR HASELMAYER having decided to retire from the Profession at the end of the present year, is open to negotiate for the SALE of the WHOLE of the EXTENSIVE INVENTIONS, APPARATUS and PARAPHERNALIA used in his world renowned entertainment of MAGIC, MUSIC and MIXTURE. Most of the implements used by HERR HASELMAYER are his own inventions and are not known to, or used by, any other living performer in magic, and his entertainment has elicited the highest praise in all the principal cities of the known world.

To any Gentleman wishing to enter into the Business and Purchase the above plant, HERR HASELMAYER would give practical tuition in sleight of hand legerdemain, and instruction in the use of the whole of his apparatus for the next six months. This would necessitate the purchaser performing in Company with HERR HASELMAYER who would guarantee that his pupil at the end of the period named would be able to give as finished a performance as any Professor of the "black art" now exhibiting.

The address of HERR HASELMAYER can be obtained at the Office of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and a bonus of Fifty Dollars will be given to any person or newspaper which will be given to publish this notice, and through whose instrumentality a purchaser is introduced.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1883. [568]

FOR SALE.

WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS.
No. 1 to 10.
WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12-oz.
U. S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 42 Inches Wide.
AMERICAN COTTON DRILL.
COTTON TWINE—5, 6, 7, 8 Fold.
HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.
WILLIAM DOLAN.
21, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [493]

FOR SALE.

THE OWNER being about to retire from Business is open to negotiate for the Sale of the GOOD-WILL, FITTINGS, and FURNITURE Complete of the Old Established and well-known establishment known as the "NATIONAL HOTEL" situated at Nos. 222 and 224, Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one American) which are in first-class condition.

For further Particulars apply to
JOHN OLSON.
National Hotel.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [457]

FOR SALE.

A LARGE COMBINATION BURGLAR and FIRE PROOF SAFE on wheels, made by HALL'S SAFE & LOCK Co.; New York, and Cincinnati.

The Combination has over 100 changes, the SAFE can only be opened by the party who makes the Combination or under his instructions; even the maker is unable to open it without the knowledge of the Combination used.

Height 4 Feet.
Width 3 " 6 inches.
Depth 2 "

For Particulars, apply to
G. R. LAMMERT,
Peddar's Wharf.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [557]

FOR SALE.
EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES".

A CONSIGNMENT of HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.
THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.
Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day.
Apply to
G. FENWICK & Co.,
Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS..... \$22 per Case.
PINTS..... \$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE to SIX HUNDRED TONS COKE
IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.
COAL TAR IN BARRELS.
CHOY CHEW,
330, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [262]

AND R. TENNENTS ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOLLOX
LONG FLANK
CROWN
CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

SEVERAL GOOD PONIES, suitable for Hack, Carriage Ponies or Jumpers.
Apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1883.

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vегueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Hаnco of all makes; quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Paris market, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B., QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [343]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS
AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CHARTS and BOOKS.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OFMANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF

AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will be obliged by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883.

Our attention has been directed to a matter which appears in the general commercial interests of the community, to call for some comment. On the 17th inst. the following circular or "express" was sent round the colony:—

TO THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, AND OTHERS
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
I hereby give notice, on behalf of myself and those who assisted in the recovery of certain packages from the Messageries Maritimes ship, *La Gascogne*, that we claim salvage on the entire cargo saved from that wreck.

It seems that during the gale of Thursday last one of the lighters, belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Co., laden with a valuable freight, came to hopeless grief in the vicinity of Peddar's Wharf. A large quantity of the goods was saved by a number of gentlemen who were on the spot, members of the Humane Society and others, and it is stated by these gentlemen that the packages so saved were allowed to be conveyed into the godowns of the Messageries Maritimes Co. at the special request of the Agent of the Union Insurance Society, who was interested in the matter—and only after he had distinctly agreed to pay salvage to the goods through whose instrumentality the goods had been recovered. This certainly seems reasonable enough. However, it is now stated that the Union Insurance Society repudiates all liability, and throws onus for the loss on the Messageries Maritimes Co. on the ground of alleged negligence.

With the merits of the dispute, if there be one, between the Union Insurance Society and the Messageries Maritimes we have nothing to do; we are ignorant of the facts, and were it otherwise the question concerns only the two companies interested. But the salvage claims of Mr. Auer and his associates stand on quite another footing, being clearly a question affecting public interests. If, as alleged, the Agent of the Insurance Company agreed to pay salvage on the goods recovered by the laborious exertions of these gentlemen, and actually obtained possession of the packages of merchandise on the strength of that promise, it is difficult to see as a matter of honour, and apart altogether from the questions of law and equity, on what reasonable grounds he can shelter himself from the responsibility he clearly assumed, by repudiating legal liability, and attempting to lay the onus on the representatives of the Messageries Maritimes. But presuming this version to be inaccurate for the sake of argument, is it not patent that, unless an ordinary policy of insurance is a mere piece of waste paper, the gentlemen who saved these goods are legally entitled to salvage from the Insurance Company? It will hardly be contended

that the wreck of the cargo boat, "stranded and sunk" as stated in the circular quoted above, is not a case of total loss! If it is not a total loss, we should really be obliged to any expert in insurance business who would, for the information of the public, favor us with a practical definition of the term. From the facts which are before us it certainly appears that Mr. Auer and the other persons concerned have established a good claim for salvage on the goods recovered through their exertions.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 17th.
FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Challemel-Lacour, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in dealing with the British demands in reference to the Madagascar dispute, said that if an error had been committed at Tananarive, he would not hesitate to act with justice.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

VERY latest returns show the total population of Greece to be 2,067,000.

THERE are 18,000,000 Catholics in Spain, and 40,000 magnificent churches.

The Indianapolis Journal says that a cyclone is an escaped earthquake, laboring under temporary insanity.

At a recent meeting in London favoring the re-establishment of the Church of England, Rev. Mr. Spurgeon said that out of a population of 35,000,000 in the United Kingdom, only one-third are in the communion of the Church of England.

We hear that Messrs. Kellar and Cunard, the well-known illusionists, with the London Operetta and Comedy Company, who are now performing in Batavia, intend paying this colony a visit at the beginning of next October. The combination is said to be a very strong one, and will consist of Miss A. Ivanora (soprano), Miss May Gardiner (mezzo soprano), Mons. G. Loredan (tenor), and Mr. G. Drew (baritone). In addition to Messrs. Kellar and Cunard "the Royal Illusionists."

THE Freemasons of Amoy will be somewhat amused at reading in the China Mail—presumably that journal is read in Amoy, which is scarcely probable—that they presented a pianoforte (or rather promised to provide him with one at the earliest opportunity) to Mr. Bro. A. W. Bain, on the 12th instant, on the occasion of his leaving Amoy for Formosa. The China Mail says it takes all this from the Amoy Gazette, and, as usual, successfully asserts a valid claim to the appellation *Ananias*. The Gazette actually says that Mr. Bain was presented by the members of the Ionic Lodge with a Past Master's jewel. Our enterprising evening contemporary evidently does not know the difference between that coveted decoration and a pianoforte. It is quite true, however, that Mr. Bain, who is an amateur musician of singular ability, was presented with a pianoforte by the European community of Amoy, as a token of their respect and esteem on his leaving the port where he has been a resident for a good many years.

THE World's Washington correspondent states, on the authority of a representative of one of the prominent American powers, that Queen Victoria will soon abdicate in favor of her son, the Prince of Wales. The opinion, founded on a knowledge of the Queen's character of mind, has been that she would retain her regal position to the last. It is not improbable, however, that failing health may have worked a change in her purpose. While the event of the Queen's abdication would be of considerable social importance, it is not clear that the World's correspondent is correct in his apprehension that it "would change the whole condition of English politics." It is many years since the throne has had much to do with shaping political events in England. The power of the throne and the personal influence of the Queen were thrown against Gladstone in his last struggle with Beaconsfield, yet Gladstone triumphed. The voters apparently did not give much consideration to the opinion of the royal family, who were all partisans of Beaconsfield. The accession of the Prince of Wales to the regency would be a social event of great importance, but there is little doubt that Gladstone would hold the Prince Regent under his influence, as he has held and still holds the Queen.

THE Chinese who have just killed Riviere in Tonquin, as they did his predecessor, Garnier, ten years ago, are, says the Overland Mail, not Annamites, as has sometimes been stated, but Chinese outlaws. In 1864, when the Taiping rebellion was suppressed by the "Ever Victorious Army" under the command of Chinese Gordon, a large body of these rebels fled across the border into Tonquin. Being pursued by the Imperialists, they were compelled to break up into small bands and take refuge in the mountainous regions on the borders of Yunnan and the Shan States. From these fastnesses they issued down to plunder in the valley of the Songkoi, and were occasionally powerful enough to lay siege to considerable towns. At one time a quarrel among their leaders caused a separation into two bands, called, according to the common Chinese method, after their respective banners, the black and the yellow flags. At present all these marauders seem to be known by the former appellation, although it is possible that the latter still exist in North-western Tonquin, where they would not come into contact with the French. Their ranks are recruited by fugitives from Chinese justice, as well as from the wild tribes living on the frontiers. They subsist chiefly on black-mail levied on the river traffic.

THE serious character of the cholera in Egypt may be gathered from the statement that on the 8th inst. 141 persons died at Damietta, 14 at Mansurah and 5 at Port Said. The French newspapers assert that England is responsible for the outbreak, owing to laxity of regulations in India.

NEWSPAPER editing in Arizona is not without its incidents. The Ruby (Arizona) News says: "James E. Anderson, who was killed last November, the founder and first editor of this paper, is in another world, his successor is in the Nevada insane asylum, and the third and present unfortunate is still battling with the world, flesh and the devil, dodging bullets and soliciting advertisements."

A NEW YORK telegram dated the 6th ult. says:—The report that Cardinal McCloskey is seriously ill is pronounced by Vicar-General Quinn wholly without foundation. The Cardinal's health, he says, is as good as usual, and except for feebleness, attendant upon his increasing years, he would be able to perform all his duties. He took his accustomed drive this afternoon in Central Park. Rumors of his illness probably grew out of the fact that the Cardinal had recently executed a power of attorney authorizing Vicar-General Quinn and Chancellor Preston to act for him in the transfer of certain Church property.

The New York Herald says:—A correspondent at Washington telegraphs that Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, says that if any of our naval officers, awaiting orders should desire to enter the naval service of China, pending hostilities between France and China, leave of absence would be granted to all applicants. Lieutenant S. P. Mannix of the Marine Corps is now absent on leave in China and has charge of the torpedo school of instruction. It is said at the Chinese Legation that a number of applications had been made for positions in the Chinese navy, and the Minister had informed the applicants that he had received no authority as yet to issue any commissions in the name of his Government and that applications for such positions in the Chinese service must be made direct to the Viceroy Li, care of the Viceroy at Canton.

ACCORDING to a New York telegram of the 13th ult. dealers in arms and ammunition are reported to be filling orders for China, and there is a great rivalry for orders. Nearly every large manufacturer of arms has sent quantities of arms to China already, and their agents are at work with the authorities. A dealer said: "As Chinese buy in different parts of the world, there is no uniformity in the equipment of the Chinese army. It is as though each of the Governors of the different states in our country should arm the military as he pleased." The next Pacific Mail steamer will have about a million cartridges, part of which consignment appears in the Custom-House list of weekly exports to be published tomorrow. It is also understood, on good authority, that the purchases include a large quantity of rifles. Representatives of the French Government have already transmitted this information by cable to France.

OUR advice from Guap by the American lorch *Wrecker*, are of a somewhat startling description. Guap is little frequented by white people, there being only six residents on the island, or adjacent islands, who are mostly engaged in the copra trade. The names of the above mentioned persons are as follows: D. D. O'Keefe, P. C. Holcombe, G. Emery, T. Brown, T. Shaw, and Charley, the latter being a German and only known there by the one name. Our correspondent says he has written at the request of various native chiefs, who are very anxious that an investigation should be made into the conduct of some of the European residents living there, whose acts of cruelty are almost beyond belief. But that such atrocities have been perpetrated before on the natives in various parts of the world, we could hardly have believed the statements made in our correspondent's letter possible. However, when we come to consider that it is not so very long ago that Wm. F. John and John Williams, together with their wives, were members of the Church Missionary Society, were sentenced to something like twenty years' penal servitude for cruelly torturing two young native girls at Onitsha, on the Niger, one of whom succumbed to the injuries she sustained, we are inclined to believe that there may be more than an inkling of truth in what our correspondent writes. We are informed that one of the white men in Guap (P.C. Holcombe) was lately shot in the leg by the natives while engaged in the humane act of burning down a native village, and that this was the first time during a period of thirty years that firearms had been used by the natives against the Europeans, although the former had previously seen their fellow mortals tortured in almost every shape and form, and then taken out and hanged, which latter operation was certainly the most humane part of the transaction. The late village burning expedition was in consequence of some alleged theft from one of the white men's stations, although the general impression which prevails in Guap is that the villagers who suffered were entirely innocent. Whatever truth may be in these reports, it is absolutely necessary that they should be investigated, and the natives shown that the commission of such alleged atrocities by white men will be promptly punished by the British authorities. We are assured that the majority of the European residents at Guap are very desirous that an English gunboat would pay a visit there and make a searching investigation into the manner in which the natives are sometimes treated. We shall look forward with interest for further intelligence from Guap, and shall content ourselves in the meantime with saying that if such disgraceful proceedings have taken place there, as we are led to believe has been the case, it is high time one of our gunboats paid the place a visit and brought some of these lawless men to a sense of what is compatible with humanity and British law.

THE editor of the Chinese paper in New York complains that his newboys are unmercifully thumped by the Irish.

THE flags on board of the French steamer *Amerique* have been flying at half-mast to-day, out of respect for the late Monsieur Fraissinet, President of the steamship company which bears his name, the news of whose death was received by the captain only this morning.

THE Southern Star Minstrels gave a performance in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, to a rather scanty audience. The performers worked hard for the amusement of those present, and were rewarded with frequent applause. We understand that the minstrels leave for fresh fields this afternoon.

THE France prints a letter, dated Loango, May 20, from its correspondent with the Congo Expedition. The new possession upon which the French tricolour has been hoisted is 150 miles south of Gorée. A French post had been established at Loango, and also at Punto Negro, 14 miles distant. The presence of the French was regarded with hostility by the rich and flourishing Portuguese colony long existing there. Three Portuguese corvettes were keeping close to the coast, evidently watching the French. Bacon, beans, and bread constituted the exclusive food of the expedition, as the Portuguese had agreed together to supply them with nothing. A reconnaissance had been made on the 26th April as far as the Congo. There too, the Portuguese were encountered, who told De Brazza men that their countrymen had seized the river, and were about to establish a Custom House. The situation of the French is described as becoming difficult, and the arrival of the boats sent from France is anxiously looked for.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council will be held at 2.30 to-morrow afternoon. The following is the Order of the Day:—

- 1.—To consider the votes of the Finance Committee of the following dates:—
14th June, 1883.
21st June, 1883.
16th July, 1883.
- 2.—To consider the resolutions of the Finance Committee of the 21st ultimo, relative to Postal Contributions.
- 3.—First reading of a Bill to amend The Opium Ordinances.
- 4.—First reading of a Bill to amend The Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, 1879.
- 5.—First reading of a Bill entitled The French Mail Steamers Ordinance Continuation Ordinance, 1884.
- 6.—First reading of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1882.
- 7.—To lay on the table:
(a) The Estimates for 1884.
(b) Despatch of S. of S. No. 66 of 1883, respecting the appointment of a head Gardener.
(c) Despatch of S. of S. No. 88 of 1883, respecting increase of salaries in the Harbour Department.
(d) Letter of the Surveyor General, C.S.O. No. 1573 of 1883, respecting drains and sewers.
(e) Letter of the Surveyor General, C.S.O. No. 1575 of 1883, respecting scavenging.
(f) Letter of the Surveyor General, C.S.O. No. 1559 of 1883, respecting Causeway Bay.
- 8.—First reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1884 (Estimates).
- 9.—Mr. Johnson to move:—"That His Excellency the Governor be asked to lay on the Table copies of correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the Colonial Secretary relative to the application of the Canton-Hongkong Wharf Telegraph Company to lay a cable across the harbour."

It is believed that average humanity will do more to beat its way into a circus than it would to gain possession of a whole side show. The doors of Barnum's circus were hardly opened yesterday before an old man over sixty years of age was walking coolly in without a pasteboard. When halted, he said—"Can't stop a minute; I'm looking for Phineas." "Ticket—ticket!" cried the doorman, as he held on to him. "I tell you I have an engagement to meet Phineas." "Barnum at this hour, and if you stop me he may lose 5,000 dollars!" shouted the old man. "Go back and get your ticket?" "Haven't time." "You can't go in here." "Very well then, if I lose a clean 5,000 dollars, he must blame you, and not me." He told me to call at this hour, and here I am." That settled it. Barnum was not to be trifled with, and the old man was lifted up and dropped outside the ropes. Within two minutes a young man walked up to the door, and said that he had been promised a free entrance in consideration of the fact that he had been run over by a hand wagon. "Show me the injury—show me the place!" cried the ticket taker, as he reached night and left for the pastebords. "It was an internal injury," replied the victim. "Go away—go away—we pay for nothing that isn't visible, and we have nothing in this show which cannot be seen by the naked eye!" A woman bought a ticket for herself, and then taking a boy fully thirteen years old in her arms, she wrapped a shawl around him and started in. "That's a pretty big baby you have there," said the man as she came up. "Big? Why, you ought to see his brother!" she exclaimed, as the weight bent her nearly double. She started to pass in, but caught her foot and fell flat, and "baby" rolled out of the shawl on all his big ones. "Half-past six; get a ticket!" said the man as he lifted him over the ropes, and the woman added—"Crawl under the canvas, Johnny; crawl under the canvas." "You'll find me looking at the camels!" he replied. "Before the show opened in the evening, a long-haired pilgrim hunted up the manager and confidently observed—"Chance for a big rush here to-night if the thing is worked right." "How?" "You should have some one to deliver an address from a box half-an-hour before the performance begins. I am called a fluent talker, a fair philosopher, and can give fifty-six different reasons why it is not wicked to attend a circus. I deliver this address and you pass me in free." "Guarantee?" "Then if you don't take in enough money to enable you to leave town, and have to pawn all your animals, turn out your horses and go home on foot, don't ask to borrow any money of me, for I won't lend you a copper; not a single cop!" —Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Adam Shoolbrede, chief engineer of H.M.S. *Lively*, which was lost on the Chicken Rocks near Stormway, Scotland, on the evening of the 7th June, will be well remembered by many of our readers, he having been employed for several years in Her Majesty's Hongkong Naval Yard.

THE Harbour Master courteously forwarded us the following telegram, received from Manila yesterday evening:—"Another typhoon is raging to the N.N.E., far from the coast; its direction cannot be ascertained." This merely corroborates the private telegram we published in our last issue.

C. RUSSELL, Q.C., who will accompany Lord Chief Justice Coleridge on his visit to the United States next month, is the most inveterate snuff taker at the English Bar. Mr. Russell's income, which has been rapidly increasing ever since he first appeared as counsel for Mr. Labouchere, in the well known libel case, is now close upon \$80,000 a year.

WE regret to hear from Australia of the death of Miss Louise Baudet, who will be remembered in Hongkong in connection with the notorious Bandmann. It seems that the great tragedian was not appreciated in the large Australian cities, so he struck out for the interior where it is presumed his true character was little known. Poor Miss Baudet died at a place called Mudgee; but beyond the bare mention of her death our correspondent furnishes no particulars. Doubtless we shall obtain full details by the next steamer from Australia. Miss Baudet was, considering her age and experience, an actress of exceptional ability, and in better hands than those of the tyrannical humbug and hypocrite who ruled her destiny, she would probably have made herself a name as an emotional actress of the highest class—and that in spite of her diminutive stature and somewhat unprepossessing appearance. Mean scamp as Bandmann undoubtedly always has been, it must be admitted that he is a good judge of acting, and as sharp as a needle where his own interests are concerned. He quickly discovered talent in the precocious youngster who was playing small parts in burlesque in San Francisco, and lost no time in utilizing that talent to his own advantage. Miss Baudet's style, modelled after that of Mr. Bandmann, at times lacked the refinement which we always find in high class artists, but it could hardly have been otherwise, as the mighty tragedian considered himself the only Shakespearean actor living, and imprinted his clever pupil with the ranting propensities which his own ridiculous vanity was blind enough to set up as the acme of dramatic art. Miss Baudet's *Juliet* was a performance possessing many merits; but she showed to the best advantage as *Desdemona* in "Othello," a character which she thoroughly understood, and played with all the cultured grace of a clever actress. Bandmann appears to have been an evil genius to all actresses with whom he has been associated throughout his long and distinguished public career.WE would remind our readers that Professor and Madame Haselmayer will give the first of their three farewell performances in Hongkong at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock. An original and most attractive programme has been announced, which will doubtless ensure a large audience. The following anecdote about the worthy Professor, translated from the Java *Bode Bataavia* of April 19th, 1882, is sufficiently amusing to warrant reproduction:—While Professor Haselmayer, the world-famed Prestidigitator, was strolling past the Passer-Semin, (market) the other day he passed before a Chinese fruit-vendor's stall and enquired the price of oranges, which were laid out invitingly on baskets. "Satu cent. Satu jua! tu an" replied the Chinaman, but the Professor did not comprehend. However, he quietly took an orange in his hand and signified by gestures his intention to try if it was good. He then proceeded to cut it open before the man's eyes, when, lo! to the astonishment of the little knot of on-lookers (Malay and Chinese) a 25-cent piece was found in the centre of the fruit, which the Professor quietly put in his pocket. As this the fruit-vendor's face grew considerably longer. Not paying the slightest attention to the Chinaman's long face the Professor took a second orange from the basket and proceeded to disembowel this also, while the breathless crowd looked on with greedy eyes. To their utter bewilderment a half guilder (half rupee) was extracted. The Professor as he pocketed this last dividend from the orange silver mine, betrayed no sign of surprise, but appeared to take it as a natural consequence. Nothing can, however, describe the agonized look of the constipated vendor. He was evidently making up his mind to do something desperate and malignant. "Jai shah panah! Tu an" (that is my own word), the Professor, not appearing to hear the remark, took a third orange from the basket. The curiosity of the crowd now became so great that the Professor was completely walled in, and as the knife entered the rind of the orange, vague conjectures were heard among the crowd as to how much this time. Neckes were stretched and eyes were staring from their sockets. The Professor then opened the orange and a dollar (a guilder piece) was found therein. There was an immediate transformation upon the face of the constipated vendor, and a look of stern determination replaced that of agony and the Celestial said in Malay, "Tepla maok jua! Lagi! (Don't want to sell more). With lightning rapidity the new spend through the market; all the available oranges were bought up and rose in price. One special vendor took his baskets into a corner and refused to sell his stock at 25 cents a piece, but commenced operating upon them, and obeying to the Professor coming near him. The result from the first orange was all the second, and third proved equally triumphant, at which the constipated vendor began to scratch his head. All the disappointment of the Chinaman increased as the Professor, laughing, left the stall, and the Chinaman is still scratching his head.

SEAL fishermen are naturally accustomed to hardship and dangers. Possibly this may account for their recklessness in dealing with gunpowder. Fourteen men, who had returned from a fishing expedition to Beichuan, Quebec, set down to divide the contents of two kegs of gunpowder amongst themselves. They seem to have had some little trouble in dividing it equally, and one of the party thought he would have a quiet pipe until the matter was settled. He accordingly struck a match and applied it to his tobacco. He had not been smoking long before the people in the neighbourhood heard a noise. They also saw a miscellaneous collection of men and house property travelling through the air. Some of the men came down again and were taken to the hospital. But the question of the division of that gunpowder has not yet been settled satisfactorily.

THE goose appears to be generally misunderstood. It is supposed to be exceptionally stupid, so much so that geese have become a term of reproach, chiefly on feminine lips. Yet evidence goes to show that the goose knows perfectly well what it is doing, and has its reasons. The geese which saved Rome are thought by some to have made the noise which alarmed the army, because they were terrified; but if the military could be investigated, it might be found that a mixture of military enthusiasm and a conscientious desire to do their duty was at the bottom of the historical disturbance. It must certainly have been a direct descendant of one of the leaders of these Roman geese that died the other day at Stuttgart. It was known to naturalists all over the world—a Berlin correspondent says, and that it was moved by powerful military instinct, there can be no sort of doubt. When still a gosling, this extraordinary bird abandoned its flock, "regimented the conventional views and habits of geese, and, boldly marching into the barracks of an Uhlan regiment, stationed itself one fine day next to the sentry box. The Uhlans erected a shed for the goose, and for twenty-three years neither threats nor persuasion have been able to separate the martial bird from its adopted regiment for any length of time." During the absence of the Uhlans at the Franco-Prussian war, the goose, temporarily attached itself to a Line regiment, but marched out to meet its old troop when it returned, and resumed its military duties as before.

"WRECK OF H.M.S. 'LIVELY'."

The following particulars of the stranding of the *Lively*, sent from Stormway on the 8th ult. to a Scotch contemporary, will be found interesting:—Her Majesty's gunboat *Lively* last night struck on the Chicken Rocks, about five miles from Stormway, and it is feared she may become a total wreck. The vessel left the lighthouse at the Butt of Lewis at half-past six o'clock at the conclusion of the meeting of the Commission held at Ness during the day. When she set out there was a strong wind from the east, and the vessel pitched and rolled heavily during the first two hours of the run. Towards dusk the wind fell, and the sea became calmer, and at a quarter past nine o'clock, when the accident occurred, the vessel was making for the lighthouse at Stormway. Besides the Commissioners and the crew there were on board five representatives of the press, who were being conveyed by the kindness of Commander Parr to Stormway. The Commissioners had just finished dinner, and were engaged in conversation with the Commander in the saloon when the vessel struck. One of the junior lieutenants and Captain Macdonald, of Tobermory, who has been acting as pilot all through the trip, were on the bridge. The vessel was going at the rate of eleven knots an hour, and when she went on the rocks there was a loud crash of breaking timber. She immediately listed heavily to the starboard side, and for an instant every one on board believed she was to founder. At the stern the water reached the level of the deck, and the ship was in danger of rolling off the rock by the motion of the sea. Commander Parr was on the bridge in an instant, and comprehending the situation at a glance, at once ordered the men to stand by the boats. The crew numbered 77 all told, and in a twinkling every boat was in the water. Not a man, however, left the ship, and a few minutes were occupied in ascertaining the exact extent of the damage. Commander Parr then descended to the engine-room and on returning in a few minutes reported to the Commissioners that the vessel was seriously damaged. He instructed them to prepare for leaving the ship, and at the same time he gave orders to everything movable in the saloon to be brought on deck. While this was being done the engines were reversed, but the vessel did not move an inch from the rock, and could not be moved. The tide was rising, and this added to the danger of the ship heeling over.A large number of *Scorpaenidae* were seen leaving the ship, and at the time, and a number of *Scorpaenidae* were seen. The vessel was in a very bad state, and the Commissioners, after a short consultation, decided to leave the vessel and transfer the passengers and crew to the shore. The vessel was in a very bad state, and the Commissioners, after a short consultation, decided to leave the vessel and transfer the passengers and crew to the shore.A steamer, called the *Tallman*, called past, and although she saw the position of matters, and the *Lively* was in a very bad state, she could not be of much service. The vessel was in a very bad state, and the Commissioners, after a short consultation, decided to leave the vessel and transfer the passengers and crew to the shore. The vessel was in a very bad state, and the Commissioners, after a short consultation, decided to leave the vessel and transfer the passengers and crew to the shore.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883.

For Sale.

**WINSOR AND NEWTON'S
ARTISTS' MATERIALS**
FOR
WATER AND OIL PAINTING,
Comprising:—
COLOURS in all LANDSCAPE SHADES.
PREPARED OIL & DRYING VARNISHES.
SABLE & HOG BRUSHES in large selections.
VARNISH BRUSHES AND SOFTENERS.
ARTISTS' CASES, Empty and Fitted.
PALETTES AND PALETTE KNIVES.
DIPPERS AND WASHERS.
MILL BOARDS. OIL BLOCKS.
WHATMAN'S WATER COLOUR BLOCKS.
ENGLISH MADE PICTURE FRAMES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq.,.....LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq.,.....CHU CHAI NUNG, Esq.,
MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES in all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 3, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANG TSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 315,235.16
TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....Tls. 965,235.16

DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq.,.....W. M. MEYER, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq.,.....G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 1% per annum for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, and 1% per annum for
Underwriting Business, and 1% per annum for
distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [83]

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS'
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are
prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS
to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES,
allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per cent.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [560]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, and late
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing, and the Piano.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [158]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 21st July, 1883, at No. 3, Chancery Lane,
at 2 P.M.
THE WHOLE OF THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.
Also,
A COTTAGE PIANO and a large French
MUSICAL BOX of 24 Tunes.
TERMS—As usual.
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [573]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEES to Sell by Public
Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 26th July, 1883, at THREE P.M.,
on the Premises,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
KNOWN AS
"THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,"
Standing and being on all that Piece of Parcel
of GROUND situate at Victoria, being that
Portion of INLAND LOT No. 51, upon
which the GERMAN CLUB formerly stood,
and Sub-section A of Section B of Inland
Lot No. 51, together with all the Out-
Buildings and the Appurtenances thereto
held for the residue of the term of 999 years
created by an Indenture of Crown Lease,
dated the 16th January, 1856, at the appor-
tioned Crown Rent of \$120 per Annum.
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Supreme Court House,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees;
or to the Undersigned,
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [565]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.
TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Mr.
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, on
FRIDAY,
the 27th day of July, 1883, at THREE P.M.,
on the Premises, No. 54, Wing Lok Street,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

All that Valuable Piece of GROUND measuring
on the North and South 14 feet, East and
West sides 100 feet, and Registered in the
Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 73.
Held for 999 years from 21st May, 1867.
Yearly Crown Rent \$24.68. On the above
Piece of GROUND is erected the Valuable
HOUSE known as No. 54, Wing Lok
Street and House No. 123, Praya Central.
For Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [564]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.
The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the
Land Office as the Remaining Portion of
MARINE LOT No. 53 A measuring 4,531
square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$11.9.4.
Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1856,
together with the HOUSES nos. 105 and 107
Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in
Endicott's Lane.
For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.
SAYLE & CO.
WE ARE SHOWING EX "GLENARN."
—(10)—
VERY FINE INDIA LONG CLOTHS.
NORMAN STRIPE DRESS MATERIALS.
White ALL OVER TUCKINGS—a New White Dress Material.
COLOURED CHECKED ZEPHYRS for washing dresses.
POMPADOUR SILKS, cashmeres and delaines for summer dressing gowns.
A Fresh Assortment of Best Silk and Wool FLANNELS.
French Embroidered Pongee Silk TRIMMINGS.
An entirely New Stock of Ladies' PARASOLS.
Ladies' Plain and Fancy COLLARS.
Children's White Silk and Spun Silk SOCKS in all sizes.
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES in all the latest styles.
A Fresh Delivery of Atkinson's SCENTS. A few Specialties in BOOKS.
SEWING MACHINES in all the Leading makes, &c., &c., &c.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SAYLE & CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [249]

KELLY & WALSH'S
LIST OF CHEAP, PRACTICAL, USEFUL AND STANDARD BOOKS.
FORTY CENTS EACH.
Michod's Guide to Athletic Training.
Baths and Bathing.
The Heart and its Functions.
Health in Schools.
Exercise and Training.
The House and its Surroundings.
Personal Appearance in Health and Disease.
The Skin and its Troubles.
Alcohol, its use and abuse.
Premature Death, its promotion and prevention.
Dictionary of Daily Blunders.
Dictionary of Mythology.
Rejected Addresses by Horace and James
Smith.
Dictionary of English Proverbs.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.
Poker, How to Play it, by one of its Victims.
The Secret of a Clear Head.
Enquire Within—upon Everything—New Edition.....\$1.50.
Every Man his own Lawyer—completely revised.....2.50.
Live and Learn, a Guide to Correct Writing and Speaking.....1.00.
A New Dictionary of Quotations from Greek, Latin and Modern Languages with
index to more than 15,000 words.....3.00.
The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion.....1.00.
The Sight and how to preserve it; by Angell.....0.50.
Etiquette of Good Society.....0.75.
FRANCE, CHINA AND TONQUIN.
THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE A SPECIAL BEARING ON THIS SUBJECT.
Across Chrysé, being the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration through the South
China Border Lands from Canton to Mandalay by Archibald R. Colquhoun,
with 3 specially prepared Maps, 30 facsimiles of native drawings and 300
illustrations, 2 vols.....\$12.50.
Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec l'Annam-Vietnam du XVIe au XIXe
siècle, d'après des documents Chinois par G. Devéria. Ouvrage accom-
pagné d'une Carte.....3.00.
La Conquête du Ton-Kin par vingt-sept Français Sous le Commandement du
Cah. Dupuis.....0.75.
La Province Chinoise du Yui-Nan par Emile Rocher, 2 vols.....7.50.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.
HAS JUST RECEIVED.
MEERSCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO.
CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety.
FABRICABLE FANCY STATIONERY IN BOXES: Very Cheap.
THIN OVERLAND-BOOK-LETTER AND NOTE-PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,
at a Cheaper Rate than can be had down from London.
LETTER BOOKS, WATER WELLS, RULERS, and COMMERCIAL REQUISITES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NEW BOOKS.
A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE and SEASIDE LIBRARIES.
WALSH'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN AND RIFLE.
WHO'S WHO?
STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK.
GILDER'S ICE PACK AND TUNDRA.
LAWN TENNIS SETS.
CRICKET.
SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA "IOLANTHE."
SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS AND
MARKERS.
BEZIQUE.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [703]

"NOVELTY STORE,"
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.
JUST RECEIVED.
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK,
COMPRISING—
White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.
"Cotton Trimming Lace."
"Silk Handkerchief Border."
"Silk Circular and Square D'oylys."
"Black Silk Fiddle."
"Silk Parasol Cover."
"Cotton Parasol Cover."
"Silk Veil and Scarf."
"Silk Collar and Cuffs."
"Silk Collar Breast Pendant."
"Silk Collar Breast Pointed."
"Cotton Collar Breast Pointed."
"Black Silk Necktie."
"Silk Mittens."
Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.
Earrings to match the above.
Fancy Pendant.
Plain Chain Necklet.
Fancy Locket.
Fancy Bracelet.
Brooch (Love Knot).
"Marguerite."
"Slipper."
"Shell."
"Circular."
"Fan."
"Lily."
Earrings to match the above.
ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE
CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1883.
S. MEYERS,
MANAGER. [58]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.**
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that
CERTIFICATES for the present Shares
in the Society may be obtained upon application
at the Office of the Company, in Exchange for
Old Certificates or Provisional Scrip.
By Order,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [518]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.**
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY
per cent. upon Contributions for the year
1882 has this day been DECLARED.
WARRANTS may be had on Application,
at the Office of the Society on and after the 21st
instant.
By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]

SHIPPING.
STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"BENLARI,"
Captain Clarke, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [523]

**NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.**
THE Steamship
"AMERIQUE,"
Jouve, Commander, will sail at NOON, TO-
MORROW, the 20th July, for MARSEILLES,
via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at
PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the
Steamer from CHINA.
The Company also runs Steamers regularly
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by
which through freight may be booked.
The Company has a Forwarding Agency at
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special
facilities to Shippers.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and
Stewardess.
FARES 1ST CLASS 2ND CLASS
Hongkong to Marseille.....\$300 \$240.
RETURN TICKETS are now Granted by
the Steamers of this Line available for the
undetermined periods, to be reckoned from the
date of arrival at Marseille of the Steamer for
which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-
embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.
6 Months.....\$520 \$410.
Special rates are arranged for families.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1883. [505]

**THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above
Port, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at FIVE
P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1883. [572]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"BENVENUE,"
Captain Potter, will be despatched as above on
MONDAY, the 23rd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1883. [520]

**FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
CALLING AT BRISBANE.**
THE Steamship
"OCEAN,"
Captain Brown, will be despatched on or about
the 23rd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1883. [557]

**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).
THE Company's Steamship
"ORION,"
Captain G. Mahorsich, will be despatched as
above on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at NOON.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1883. [566]

SAILING VESSELS.
FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L.I.L. British Ship
"C. C. TRUFANT,"
Thomas, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [593]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE American Ship
"RESOLUTE,"
Nickels, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1883. [479]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L.I.L. American Ship
"McLAURIN,"
Little, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to